McAllister & Beaver

THE BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

ESTABLISHED IN 1869. "Let us see to it, that a Government of the People, for the People, and by the People, shall not perish from the Earth."—A. LINCOLN. TERMS: $2.00 PER ANNUM.

VOL. IX. BELLEFONTE, PENN'A., WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 26, 1877. NO. 38.

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

EDWARD T. TUTEN, EDITOR.

Terms, $2.00 per annum in Advance

Political Notes.

—"Pining for pap," is how an irreverent Chicago paper describes the Massachusetts resolutions. A break for the soup bucket is sometimes a tumultuous affair.

—The New York "Times" speaks of McClellan as "the Moth-eaten candidate" for Governor of New Jersey. This is a delicate allusion to McClellan's interest in a patent moth-killer, through the agency of which several hundreds of thousands were obtained from the United States Treasury.

—The New York *Post* thinks it is increased enlightenment that caused the Massachusetts Republicans to endorse the President's policy. It is odd what names will be given to things. Some other paper thought it was the desire for patronage that did it. It is, therefore, a question whether it was enlightenment, or the soup kettle.

—The new United states officers at Baltimore are reported as having been very busy at the Maryland Republican State Convention in manipulating the delegates and shaping the resolutions. As they were but recently appointed in the interest of Civil Service Reform, we are anxious to know whether this is in accordance with the new reform code.

—John Morrissey does not seem inclined to sit quietly down under Tweed's statements, and rises up to say that Tweed is lying for his liberty. He claims that Kelly, who is coaching Tweed, was elected Sheriff, and that many who are interested in Tweed's stories divided stealings with him. He proposes to come forward as a witness, if called upon, which he is not likely to be.

—Secretary Evarts is reported as saying that he does not think there are any politics in the country just at present, but the people are disposed to let the Administration run the machine in its own way. We have not heard the Secretary lauded as a practical politician, but when Congress is done he will probably have a different idea about things. Enlightenment will come in due time.

—The *Tribune*, with rather lame grace, admits that Conkling has control of the State Convention in New York, and that the proposition to make Curtis his successor in the Senate has proven a mere idle dream. It bewails the possibility of the Administration nagging him into hostility to it, and that the state is not. All of which means that the practical power of the state is with Conkling, anyhow. As to others, it is not so certain how it is.

Mississippi Politics.

Mississippi is illustrating, just at present, exactly how completely the South is pacified by the policy. As the President is exerting his personal influence just now we advise that his trip be extended into south western Mississippi, and assume that he will have ample opportunity to exercise his persuasive powers. The policy of using brute force, including murder, as a political persuasive, it will be remembered, originated in Mississippi, and is called the "Mississippi plan." It is in full and charming operation still. The Republicans have generally abandoned the name, under considerations of policy, and now call themselves Independents. But the name is no protection. They proposed to hold a meeting in Jefferson county, but the "Democratic Club" swooped down on them, broke up the meeting with fire-arms and drove off speakers and people. In Pike county, the same state of facts existed. Governor Stone wrote a letter, of course, just as he did after the Kemper county affair, and that is the end of it. The result of this pleasant condition of things is admitted by the New York *Tribune* to be, that "even if the Independents were in a majority in a county and were permitted freely to exercise the right of suffrage, they are satisfied, should they elect their nominees, that they would not be allowed to install them." Such are the parties that receive the olive branch. They reciprocate by depriving Republicans of constitutional rights. As the case is a clear one, and election time is drawing on, we expect to hear the Democratic press of the North declare that the bloody shirt is being waved again, and unfortunately it is true,—it waves.

Business Prospects.

The business outlook at the present time is certainly encouraging. We have heard much said during the past year of hard times at present and harder times to come, but this kind of talk is confined mostly to chronic grumblers who are bound never to be satisfied with anything. We are ready to admit that the times are not as flush as they were with the inflated and unnatural condition of things which existed during, and for a year or two subsequent to the war, but if we would only live as economically now as we did before the war, we should see that times are better, even for the day laborer, than they were then. There never was a time when a day's labor would purchase more of the actual necessaries of life than now, and there are few indeed who need be out of employment, if they will only work at a fair price.

We say that the business outlook is promising, and we base this statement upon the enormous crop which is being gathered in all parts of the country, north, south, east and west, and if we do not have good times, it is useless hereafter to base any calculation upon large crops. The wheat crop in the West has already been harvested, and in the four states of Minnesota, Iowa, Wisconsin and Kansas, it amounts to 117,000,000 bushels against 61,000,000 last year. The crop of 1875 was regarded as unusually good, but it amounted to only 93,000,000 bushels; the farmers in the above states, therefore, will have 24,000,000 bushels more wheat for the market this year than they had in 1875, and 56,000,000 more than they had last year. There is the same proportional increase in the other grain-growing states.

In our own state the crop will be large, if the yield in Centre county is a fair sample of the yield all over the state, as we understand it is. California is the only place that seems to have suffered. There, on account of the spring dronth, the crop is not as good as last year. And, in view of the deficiency of the crop in England and the impossibility of procuring a supply from Southern Russia, it is not unreasonable to suppose that prices will rule about as high if not higher than they did last year, or about a dollar a bushel for wheat on the average. This will put fifty-six millions of dollars more into the pockets of the farmers of the four states mentioned than they received for the wheat crop of 1876. But other crops are reported exceptionally good. Corn is not yet harvested, but it promises well and the acreage planted is vastly greater than ever before.

The revival of business in the South is of immense importance to the whole country. For the first time since the close of the war, the people of that section have taken hold in earnest to recuperate their prostrated industries, and the result of the season's work is grand. There is a good prospect of the heaviest yield of cotton ever known; the sugar crop of Louisiana is excellant, and so are the hemp and tobacco crops of Missouri and Kentucky. These crops, which will find a ready market, will provide the South with the means of reopening trade with the North. Many of our manufacturing establishments have either been lying idle or have been operated only a part of the time, on account of over-production, as it is said; but the fact is there has been but little trade with the South for the reason that the people there have had no money to purchase with. But the prospect now is that there will be a demand from the South which will start the wheels in every idle factory and the fires under every forge in the Northern States, and give employment with liberal pay to artisans and experts in every branch of manufacture.

The impulse which invariably results from a bountiful crop is already felt in the centres of business. The leading business men of Chicago say that the fall trade in that city has started up ten days earlier than usual, and that its volume is also encouraging. The managers of the Chicago branch of the house of A. T. Stewart & Co. say that the business outlook for them was never better. Similar reports come from New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. These indications cannot be mistaken, and clearly foreshadow an important revival in all branches of business at an early day. Such a revival of business will settle the financial problem in the only legitimate way. Already large shipments of produce are being made, and the probability is that the balance of trade for the next year will be largely in our favor. The English papers in discussing the probable movement of coin, suggest that a drain from that country may be prevented by returning some of our bonds. That course would not injure us. We produce more coin than any other nation, and if we can keep it at home and at the same time get home a portion of our bonds, we shall do well indeed. We can thus inflate with gold, and if Congress does what it ought then and remonetizes silver, real hard money will become plenty.

Meantime, the people should continue to practice the closest economy in their expenditures, or as close as is consistent with comfort and true respectability, for this is one of the most important means by which hard pan and real prosperity is to be reached. During the war gold became demoralized and was driven out of the country. It is our business to bring it back and keep it here by patronizing exclusively home industries and thereby keeping the balance of trade largely in our favor. During the war money was plenty and obtained with comparative ease. Many persons who had hardly ever had a dollar in their lives, became possessed of hundreds and sometimes thousands. They spent it lavishly, and the luxurious habits thereby induced have been the bane of their lives ever since. Because fair prices for their work will not allow them to continue the indulgence, they complain bitterly of hard times and strikes are some of the results. Those who depend on their labor for their support, if they have not already done so, must go back and take up the more economical habits of ante-war times. They must live within their income and content themselves with having the necessaries of life. This is all anybody really needs, and he who has contentment therewith is more happy than a king.

Remonetization of Silver.

We have always looked upon the demonetization of silver as a gross outrage, but there seems to be a large class, especially in the east, who are really in earnest about the one standard, and that gold. The great metropolitan journals ridicule the inflation idea, and seem to think that no men have any sensible views but themselves. Now, we have an idea that all the financial wisdom of the country is not centered in New York. They want to resume with only gold for a standard, and they are now insisting on immediate resumption, whether we have gold in the Treasury or not. Upon this subject the *Commercial-Gazette* says:

"They claim that $125,000,000 will answer. We urge that the fact that they have no hope of raising more than $125,000,000 in gold is evidence that silver should be remonetized before resumption takes place. The amount referred to will not make resumption safe, because the National banks must resume at the same time, and there are over $300,000,000 greenbacks, besides National bank notes. The attempt to reduce from $700,000,000 of currency in bank notes and greenbacks to the sum of gold coin that might be secured to redeem the greenbacks would be a contraction so violent and so great that it would plunge the country into general distress. The shrinkage of values of all forms of property, especially real estate, as measured by gold, would work the confiscation of all the mortgaged lands and city property in the country. Under these circumstances, we have insisted that specie payments cannot be successfully resumed and maintained with gold coin alone. With silver the case would be different, as we have the facilities for accumulating a sufficient quantity for practical purposes. Nor is the argument as to the difference in value of consequence. Silver has advanced from 91½ to 95 within a few days, and once it is remonetized it will go to par with gold. Our views are, that resumption is impossible without the remonetization of silver,—unless the approach of greenbacks to gold be called resumption."

The Boston Monument.

On Monday of last week the people of Boston, Mass., dedicated the monument erected by the city to the memory of the heroes of the late war. A vast crowd of people were present to witness the ceremonies of unveiling, which were very impressive. Delegations of soldiers and sailors, and members of the Grand Army and other military associations, were present from most of the states that remained loyal during the war. The following description of the monument we copy from the Boston *Advertiser*:

From the foundation to the top of the crowning figure, the height is 187 feet and 7 inches. The area covered by the foundation, including the steps, is 28 feet square. Three steps lead up to the base of the monument, which is square, with pedestals projecting from the four corners for the reception of bronze statues: (1) An infantry soldier in the United States army uniform, standing with arms at rest; (2) a sailor of the United States navy, standing at ease with his right hand resting on the hilt of a cutlass; (3) the muse of History, a seated figure holding in the right hand a stylus, in the left a tablet which rests on the right knee; (4) the genius of Peace, a seated figure holding aloft in the right hand an olive branch. This statue faces the south, History faces the north, the soldier faces the west and the sailor faces the east.

On the three exposed faces of the pedestals emblematic wreaths are cut in relief on the granite. In the panels formed by the four sides of the base bronze bas-reliefs are inserted: (1) "The Departure for the War," representing a regiment marching past the State House, on the steps of which stand Governor Andrew, the members of his staff, and others; (2) "The Return from the War," representing the worn veterans with tattered ensign, being welcomed back by the Governor and the people; (3) "Naval Warfare," representing a monitor bombarding a fort; (4) "The Labor of the Sanitary Commission," representing a hospital and its surroundings.

Above the base is the section of the monument known as the die. On the panel facing the south, the following inscription written by President Eliot of Harvard College, is cut in bold, square sunken letters:

TO THE MEN OF BOSTON
WHO DIED FOR THEIR COUNTRY ON
LAND AND SEA IN THE WAR,
WHICH KEPT THE UNION WHOLE,
DESTROYED SLAVERY
AND MAINTAINED THE CONSTITUTION.
THE GRATEFUL CITY
HAS BUILT THIS MONUMENT
THAT THEIR EXAMPLE
MAY SPEAK
TO COMING GENERATIONS.

The top of the die bears the base of the column, on the first section of which there are cut from the granite, in alto relief, four figures—the North, the South, the East and the West. The section of the column immediately above is reeded, and the next two stages are plain, sections being divided by banded wreaths. At the top of the column there is a band of stars, and on this rests the capital, ornamented with egg and dart, and bearing on each of the four sides sculptured eagles, with wings stretched for flight. On the capital rests the pedestal which bears the crowning figure, the genius of America—a noble statue, nobly planned and executed. While in the clay in Mr. Milmore's studio at Rome, it attracted much attention, both from the resident artists and from travelers, and was described in the Italian papers in terms of high commendation. The figure is seventeen feet in height. The head is encircled by a crown of stars. The left hand grasps a staff, around which the flag of the Union falls in graceful folds. The right hand rests on the hilt of a sheathed sword, and is encircled by two laurel wreaths. The statue faces the south, or a little to the west of south, where sleep in nameless graves, "by the Potomac and the Cumberland, and in the valley of the Shenandoah," many of those men to whom the grateful city has raised this monument.

The Pueblo Indians.

How their Civilization Affects their Relations in the General Government.

The Supreme Court has decided that the Pueblo Indians of New Mexico are not a tribe, within the meaning of the act which forbids the settlement on any lands secured or granted by treaty with the United States to any Indian tribe, and that they do not hold the land they claim by a tenure which brings them within the terms of that act. The court says that if they differ from the other inhabitants of New Mexico in holding lands in common, and in a certain patriarchal form of domestic life, they only resemble in this regard the Shakers and other communistic societies in this country, and cannot, for that reason, be classed with the nomadic Indian tribes. The character and history of these Indians occupy a well known page in the story of Mexico, from the conquest of the country by Cortez to the cession of New Mexico to the United States by the treaty of Guadaloupe-Hidalgo. For centuries they have lived in villages, in fixed communities, each having its own municipal or local government. As far as their history can be traced, they have been a pastoral and agricultural people, raising flocks and cultivating the soil. Since the introduction of the Spanish Catholic missionary into the country, they have adopted mainly, not only the Spanish language, but the religion of a Christian church. They manufacture nearly all their blankets, clothing, agricultural and culinary implements, &c. Integrity and virtue among them is fostered and encouraged. They are as intelligent as most nations or people deprived of means or facilities for education. Their names, their customs, their habits, are similar to those of the people in whose midst they reside, or in the midst of whom their pueblos are situated. They are Indians only in feature, complexion, and a few of their habits; in all other respects superior to all but a few of the civilized Indian tribes of the country, and the equal of the most civilized thereof.

When the act of 1834 was passed there were no such Indians as these in the United States, unless it be one or two reservations or tribes, such as the Senecas or Oneidas of New York, to whom it is clear the eleventh section of the statute could have no application. When it became necessary to extend the laws regulating intercourse with the Indians over our new acquisitions from Mexico, there was ample room for the exercise of those laws among the nomadic Apaches, Commanches, Navajoes, and other tribes whose incapacity for self-government required, both for themselves and for the citizens of the country, this guardian care of the Government.

The Pueblo Indians, if Indians they can be called, had nothing in common with this class. The degree of civilization which they had attained centuries before; their willing submission to all the laws of the Mexican Government; the full recognition by that Government of all their civil rights, including that of voting and holding office, and their absorption into the general mass of the population (except that they held their lands in common), all forbid the idea that they should be classed with the Indian tribes for whom the Intercourse acts were made, or that in the intent of the act of 1851 its provisions were applicable to them.

Proposed Sale of the Empire Line to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

It is said that arrangements will probably soon be made for the sale or transfer of the portions of the property of the Empire line, which are not identified with the lake trade, to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, but the necessary preliminaries have not yet been completed by either party. As the organization is the most important of the fast freight lines, and the only one of those organizations using the Pennsylvania Railroad lines extensively that is not actually or virtually owned by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the completion of the proposed transfer will destroy all vestiges of a system that has been considered in some quarters inimical to stockholders. The magnitude of the interests involved and of the business they represent may be estimated from the fact that the property of the Empire Company comprises nearly 5,000 freight cars, a number of depots and piers, and 520 miles of oil-pipe lines. It was for a long period the leading transporter of crude petroleum, and in conducting this branch of its trade passed over the lines of a number of railways that are not owned, leased, or controlled by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company; and it has also transacted a general freight business extending to many of the most distant portions of the country, and traversing about 30,000 miles of railway. It is not generally understood that when this and other fast freight lines were first organized the railway Companies were unwilling or unable to make the large outlays required for complicated and extensive inter-State commerce, and it was believed that the public as well as railway stockholders could be best served by the separate corporate management that was devised. This opinion has been maintained in regard to the Empire Transportation Company on account of the great importance and wide ramifications of its operations in the oil regions and many portions of the territory of the United States that are not traversed by lines that form part of the Pennsylvania system. Of late years, however, the conviction has been growing that each leading company should control and conduct in its own cars, to the fullest extent possible, all the important business passing over its lines, and we presume that one of the reasons for adopting the proposed arrangement is the belief that it would be a practical response to this sentiment. At all events, it seems to be understood that henceforth, if the purchase of the Empire line is completed, the fast-freight line system will be abandoned by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and that its stockholders will earn all the profits hitherto obtained by the subordinate organizations devoted to the transportation of bulky articles over its lines.

Mrs. Edward Murray, of Scranton, took her small boy to Providence to prevent him from getting into mischief. Several boys at Providence built a bonfire, and the little fellow's clothes caught fire and he was burnt to death.

Brigham Young's Funeral.

A dispatch from Salt Lake says that the funeral of Brigham Young was an impressive demonstration. The following are some of the particulars: Nearly eighteen thousand persons saw the corpse while it was lying in state. It was arrayed in the endowment robes. The coffin was of California red-wood without ornaments, the lining of white satin. The corpse rested on a wool mattress. The arrangements were in accordance with written instructions given by Brigham Young in 1873, which instructions were read at the funeral. He desired that the body should be made clean, and kept from one to four days; that the coffin be of red-wood, two inches longer than the body by three inches wider, with a canopy top, giving the appearance of his being able to turn over if he desired; that he rest on a cotten bed and be dressed in his temple robes; that the females of his family buy no black to wear at the funeral, but they could wear such if they had it, and that males wear no crape; that the services consist of singing and prayer, and if friends desired to speak a few words they should be at liberty to do so; that the body be carried on a bier to the southeast corner of his private burying ground, on the hill east of the Lion House, and deposited in a cut-stone vault covered with slabs and earth, then roofed over, and there he desired to rest until resurrection. He desired no one to cry or exhibit signs of grief. If he lived until the Saints went to Jackson county, Missouri, he wished to go with them and be buried there, otherwise as above. These instructions were signed and ordered read at the funeral.

Ten tiers of seats in front of the stand were occupied by the family and relatives of deceased. John W. Young, Daniel H. Wells, Brigham Young, Jr., and George Q. Cannon were in the upper stand. Ten apostles were next below, and the high council still lower. Not less than 12,000 persons were in the building.

At 11 1-2 the family gathered gazed the last time on the corpse. All the wives and children, with few exceptions, were present, and many scores of grandchildren and relatives more distant. The demonstrations of grief were few, though all seemed sad. From 9 o'clock the organ had been playing "The Dead March in Saul," Mendelssohn's funeral march, and a march composed for that occasion by a Mormon. Geo. Q. Cannon was master of ceremonies, and at noon announced the hymn "Hark from Afar," sung by the tabernacle choir of 220 voices, after which followed an opening prayer by Apostle Richards, a hymn, and brief addresses by David H. Wells, Apostle Woodruff, Trow, Connor, and Taylor. The speakers confined themselves to laudations of Brigham Young and exhortations to the saints to remember and obey his counsels, to proceed with the erection of temples, the foundations for four of which have been laid. A hymn composed for the occasion, and the benediction by Orson Hyde closed the services.

The procession then formed and marched to the cemetery, half a mile distant; 4000 persons were in line with uncovered heads. The ceremonies at the grave were brief, consisting only of a hymn and prayers. Brigham's first wife stood by the grave some time, leaning on the arm of Amelia, his favorite. Spectators were allowed to pass the tomb, after which it was closed and sealed.

State News.

A new steamship, the City of Savannah, was launced at Chester on the 22d.

The manufacture of brooms has been introduced into the Northampton county prison.

William Watkins, an old citizen of Towanda, and an attorney of long practice, died a few days ago, aged 76.

The employes in the shops of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company are working both day and night.

Under the heading of "fresh trouble" the Allentown *Chronicle* tells of the organization of a new brass band.

There is not a manufacturing establishment in Erie whose business is not improving, according to the *Observer*.

The University of Pennsylvania begins the academic year with 1,025 students in the various departments, with forty-three professors.

Senator Cameron has taken for the season the large, handsome house on H street, Washington, formerly occupied by Senator Frelinghusen.

Chester and Delaware counties have patriotically enshrined the memory of the victims of the Paoli massacre in a handsome monument, which will be appropriately dedicated this week.—*Ex.*

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

BY EDWARD T. TUTEN.

Poetry.

How Strange.

BY FLORENCE PERCY.

How strange it will be, love—how strange, when we two
Shall be what all lovers become—
You, frigid and faithless—I cold and untrue—
You thoughtless of me, and I careless of you—
Our pet names grow rusty with nothing to do—
Love's bright web unravelled, and rent and worn through
And life's loom left empty—ah, hum!
Ah, me,
How strange it will be.

How strange it will be when the witchery goes,
Which makes me seem lovely to-day;
When your thoughts of me loses its *coleur de rose*
When every day serves some new fault to disclose—
When you find I've cold eyes, and an every-day nose,
And wonder you could for a moment suppose
I was out of the common-place way—
Ah, me,
How strange it will be!

How strange it will be, love—how strange when we meet
With just a chill touch of the hand!
When my pulse no longer delightedly beat
At the thought of your coming, the sound of your feet;
When I watch not your going far down the long street—
When your dear loving voice, now so thrillingly sweet,
Grows harsh in reproach or command—
Ah, me,
How strange it will be!

How strange it will be, when we willingly stay
Divided the weary day through,
Or, getting remotely apart as we may,
Sit chilly and silent, with nothing to say,
Or coolly converse on the news of the day
In a wearisome, old married folks sort of way!
I shrink from the picture—don't you?
Ah, me—
How strange it will be!

Dear love, if our hearts *do* grow torpid and old,
As so many others have done,—
If we let our love perish with hunger and cold—
If we dim all life's diamonds and tarnish its gold—
If we choose to live wretched and die unconsoled,
'Twill be strangest of all things that ever were told
As happening under the sun!
Ah, me!—
How strange it *will* be!

Little Hours.

Little hours, with dancing feet,
In the spring time tripped along,
'Mong the buds and blossoms sweet,
Answering to the wild bird's song—
Oft I begged of them to stay,
Stay a little while with me;
But they flitted on their way,
Laughing ever merrily.

Little hours when summer come
With more sober, stately grace,
Smiled, amid the harvest home,
As they passed with quickened pace;
How I longed to hold them still,
While the harvest mood rode high;
But they answered not my will,
Every one swept strangely by.

Little hours still came and went,
With a graver, sadder look,
When the hues of crimson bent
With the shadows in the brook.
Ripened fruit and rustling corn
Showed how speedily they flew;
Chilly eve, and frosty morn
Took the place of summer's dew.

Little hours have joined their hands,
And a long, long year have made,
Casting o'er the writing lands
Summer's suns and winter's shade;
Every one hath done its part,
Marking with a point of steel,
Somewhere on each waiting heart,
Truths, to make it love and feel.

Little hours the soul prepare
For the coming life of bliss,
Where we lose the sin and care,
That have marred the joy of this.
Mortal, use thy God like powers,
Fill thy life with earnest love;
Then long years, for little hours,
Shall be thy reward above.

Local History.

A Scrap of Local History.

Reminisence of Sixty Years Ago—Confession of David Lewis, the Noted Highwayman and Counterfiter of that Early Day, Made at the Bellefonte Jail, July 12, 1820.

[*Continued*]

We did not reach New Brunswick until the third day.

We continued to lodge at the stage house for about a week, when I rented a small tenement in the outskirts of the town, and having procured a few articles necessary for housekeeping, we moved in. In two weeks a daughter was added to our family, whom to please her, I agreed should be called Jemima. This place being limited in population, and not affording many fruitful sources of either speculation or depredation, I was obliged to make many predatory excursions into the surrounding country for plunder and opportunities to pass away my counterfeit money. Experience had taught me the necessity of prudence and caution, and I was proceeding with the utmost vigilance. Having learned there was a college at Princeton, and that most of the students were from the South, I concluded that in a seminary so extensive and conspicuous there must be many empty heads and full purses, especially during the approaching Christmas holidays, when most of the students were in the habit of receiving large supplies of cash to enable them to indulge in the various festivities of the season. As soon as Melinda was able to leave her room and attend to her domestic concerns, I set out in the first stages that offered for Princeton, and having assumed the character and the airs and consequence of a Georgia planter, I soon succeeded in introducing myself to the professors, and in order to further my schemes, I gave out that my object was to procure a berth in the college for my brother, whose arrival I expected immediately after the holidays. I sought every opportunity to court the society and gain the good opinion of the young men with whom I had contracted an acquaintance—passing for a man of fortune, singing a good song, and being able to crack a bottle with the best of them, I was invited to most of their convivial parties, at which cards being introduced, I was a voluntary loser at first, and apparently played with so much carelessness and ignorance that those poor youths began to boast of their plucking the Georgia pigeon; but alas! in less than three nights, during which our sittings were from five in the afternoon until five in the morning, I had not only recovered all that I had lost but won at least $300 of the money which their foolish parents remitted them. Our place of rendezvous was a back chamber in the most retired part of the tavern, and the obliging landlord usually watched the door like a faithful Cerberus to prevent intrusion, and hinder us from the observation of the citizens of the village, and the detection of the masters in the college. In the forepart of the night I always managed to lose more than any other, but after supper, when the heads of those silly youths were heated with the fumes of liquor, which they generally drank to great profusion, and in which I encouraged them as much as possible, they become elevated by their former success and good luck, played ungardedly and bet high, of which I did not neglect to take advantage, and frequently left the table with my pockets well stored with the fruits of my victory. I cannot reflect on my Princeton adventures without remarking the very improper conduct of parents and guardians in furnishing youths at college with such liberal supplies of money, as is generally done.

No seminary can long flourish where such a practice is persisted in; no system of discipline can reach the evil, and while the exertions of the master are defeated by the acts of the parents, the hopes of the parents are disappointed, and when he embraces his son on return from college he finds him often not only unimproved in his education but ruined in health and corrupted in his morals.

As soon as the college recess was over I left Princeton and went to Philadelphia with my pockets full of money and my head full of schemes. I did not remain long in so populous a place before I discovered many persons of the same stamp as myself; whilst my money remained I did not think of any new enterprise, but my associates, taking advantage of my generous disposition, practiced every art that ingenuity suggested to trick me out of the greater part of it. I continued in Philadelphia two weeks, rioting in every sense of dissipation, that my own vicious inclinations and the free use of money could procure. Necessity at last compelled me to resort to my old plans and the same system of midnight depredations, robbing and pocket picking was pursued here as in New York. I was very near embarking in a plan, which if it had succeeded would have enabled me to renounce my present course of life forever. It was to decoy the rich French banker, Mr. Girard, out of the city into the country and keep him in confinement until he gave checks on his own and other banks to a large amount. If this failed, we intended to enter the Dock street sewer and contrive to open a communication under ground with the banking houses, and thus rob the vaults. But luckily for Mr. Girard, before the time ripened for action I received a letter from Melinda, advising me of the dangerous illness of my little daughter, and entreated me to return to New Brunswick without delay. I was therefore obliged to give up the enterprise for the time, and leaving my companions in great wrath at my leaving them in so critical a period; returned home with scarcely fifty dollars of good money at my command. After remaining with Melinda about four weeks, during which my purse became lighter every day, I determined upon going to the lines to procure some situation in the army under the command of Gen. Alexander Smyth.

Having prepared Melinda's mind for leaving her, I took my departure for the north, in better spirits than I expected I should have done, when my mind dwelt upon the forlorn condition in which I should leave a beloved wife and an engaging infant.

Hope still buoyed me up with visionary schemes, and the expectation of plunder and booty, which I promised myself, when the army should make its entry into Canada, tended much to drive away present melancholy reflections. On my way to the lines I met with companions as vicious and fond of pleasures as myself, and stopping at a wretched inn on the road, kept on purpose for the entertainment of gamblers and blacklegs, I spent several days and nights in uninterrupted scenes of carousal, gambling and drinking. My companions being old acquaintances, had formed a league and entered into a conspiracy to cheat me at cards of all my money. They succeeded in tricking me out of the remains of my ill-gotten cash, and on the morning of the fourth day I decamped at daybreak, leaving them to pay the landlord my share of the bill. After traveling about fifty miles more with an empty purse and a hungry stomach, I applied to a wealthy farmer for employment, who agreed to hire me for a teamster. I did not remain long at the occupation before my employer's team passed into the service of the United States army. I accordingly drove the wagon to the lines with a detachment of troops, on the way to join the army under the command of Gen. Alexander Smyth.

On our arrival at the place of destination I had many opportunities of indulging my vicious propensities, and frequently plundered both officers and men of their money and property. The bustle of a camp amused me for some time, but the delay in crossing the lines, occasioned by General Smyth's strange conduct, created so much dissatisfaction that I was not sorry, eager as I was to plunder the enemy, when the campaign ended. The war at this time was nothing here but a war of proclamation, and the failure of the expedition produced nothing but expense to the government, laughter among the officers and soldiers of the army at the crazy behavior and bombastic style of the commanding general. Having received from the commanding officer, or wagon master, a certificate of the number of days employed in the public service, I prepared to return, but a sudden thought entering my head of going off with my employer's wagon and horses, I yielded to the temptation, and changing the direction of my route, steered for the Allegheny mountains, in Pennsylvania, whose scattered population and numerous caverns and breaks, afforded various coverts and hiding places for criminals and fugitives. I parted with my wagon and team as soon as I could procure a purchaser, but the money I never returned to my employer. Whenever I thought of this unsuspecting, honest man, who had misplaced in me so much confidence, the recollection of my ungrateful conduct for a long time occasioned me many a pang. "I was a stranger and he took me in, hungry and he fed me, naked and he clothed me," but guilt has no memory of kindness, and I forgot them all in my wretched pursuits of means to gratify my sensual desires. I need not mention the name of this benevolent man, but should he be living, and these pages fall into his hands, he will certainly discover that the unfortunate David Lewis, and the person who betrayed his trust under the fictitious name of "Peter Vanburen," are one and the same person.

As soon as I thought it safe to exchange the solitude of the dark cavern for the busy haunts of man, I repaired to Stormstown, where I met with an old acquaintances, who had fled from justice. Being acquainted with my wife, he very abruptly communicated to me the first intelligence of the death of this amiable and unfortunate woman, who had died and left surviving her another daughter, who bore the name of Keziah, agreeable to the last request she ever made. The unexpectedness of the news and the unfeeling manner in which the intelligence was conveyed brought tears to my eyes and sorrow to my heart. Had I now obeyed the dictates of conscience I would have quit the thorny path of guilt forever, and traveled the remainder of my life in the road of virtue. The violence of my distress continued for some time, and my heart being softened with sorrow, I had nearly gained a victory over myself, when my companions succeeded, by ridiculing my grief, in getting me to connect myself again with a gang of counterfeiters, who had secreted themselves in a retired part of the mountains, not far from town.

After joining the band I was prevailed on to go to Chambersburg to procure paper suitable for the purpose, from Mr. John Shryock, who is concerned in a paper mill near that place. Owing to suspicious appearance or some regulation among cautious and honest paper makers, Shryock refused to sell me any, and in consequence of his refusal, I was obliged to go to a paper mill in Virginia, carrying with me a sample of Shryock's manufacture, which I had picked off the table while he had turned around to speak to some person who had entered the apartment. Having procured a stock of paper made agreeably to the sample furnished, I returned to my comrades in the mountain, where we went to work, and had struck a number of impressions of different denominations. As is usually done among counterfeiters, we made an equal divide of the false notes and then separated to pass them off in the exchange of horses and other property. Some of my companions went into the neighboring States of Virginia and Ohio, while I prefered Bedford, Somerset, Uniontown and Brownsville.

In these towns and counties in which they are situated, I was very successful in passing away and exchanging my bad money, and escaped detection in such a wonderful manner, that made me bolder as I became more guilty and criminal. There is such a chain, and connection among counterfeiters and robbers in Pennsylvania and other States, and so numerous are their accomplices, and secret friends, that it is not easy to discover or apprehend them. In traversing Fayette county, I became acquainted with a young woman, who bore so striking a resemblance to my deceased wife, that I determined upon paying my addresses to her, and her alone, if ever I changed my condition; but my thoughts were chiefly occupied then about returning to my companions in the mountain, all having agreed to meet at the cave at a time previously fixed upon. At the expiration of the stipulated period, I prepared for my return, and joined my companions as soon as I could, without meeting with any serious accident or interruption. In order to guard against intrusion and protect us from the unwelcome visits of the officers of justice, of whom we were in constant dread, there was a door in the cave, which we called Susanna, and on the approach of any of the gang, the signal for entry was, "open Susanna, open." As soon as these words were uttered, any of the party who happened to be within, acknowledged the signal by crying out "Susanna is at home." Unfortunately I happened to be detained by sickness on the road and did not arrive in the time appointed. As soon as I gained admittance, I found all my comrades in the cave, and the first salutation which greeted my ears, convinced me that something was wrong. I was accused of loitering away my time with the view of spending the money of the company, or concealing it. I denied the charge, which brought on a quarrel, that nearly came to blows; and while my companions were in deep sleep, I silently and quietly left them about midnight, carrying with me not only the spoils, which I had made myself, out of my various exchanges, but I rifled the pockets of my partners of all their ill-gotten contents, thinking it a light punishment and one which they deserved, for their unjust suspicions of my honesty.

In this manner I became possessed of a very considerable sum in bank notes which I determined upon securing to enable me to abandon forever the villains with whom I had connected myself, quit the present course of life in which I had been so long engaged, make a provision for myself and family, and follow some industrious mode of livelihood. But my scheme was frustrated by my own folly. Having taken with me a black bottle filled with whiskey, to refresh me in my flight, as soon as it was emptied I put in it nearly all my notes, which filled it up to the neck, and about twenty miles from the cave I dug a hole in the most retired part of the mountain, and buried my bottle; bottle or notes I was never able to find again, though I made frequent unsuccessful searches for it. In my hurry I was not careful to mark the spot with sufficient precision to enable me to discover it again; and thus was my ill acquired wealth lost to me, to my family, and to society, unless some person may have the good luck to come across it—an object worthy of search, and the contents sufficiently large and valuable to reward the fortunate finder.

I pursued my journey, or rather flight, through Fayette, and chance or destiny throwing me again into the society of the young lady whom I had met before, and with whom I was so much pleased, resolved upon remaining a few days with her, and if I found her possessed of a good disposition, I determined upon uniting my faith with her's in the connubial state; her countenance was an index of her heart; she was as amiable as she was lovely, and perceiving that she received my visit with an encouraging familiarity, I soon declared my intentions of matrimony, and we were joined in wedlock. After staying with her three days, I concluded upon returning to my mother's in Centre county, to procure a home for her there, until I could go to Philadelphia for my little children, whose uncertain fate, and desolate condition wrung my heart with all the anxiety and anguish which a tender parent cannot but feel on such an occasion. To prevent apprehension, and avoid suspicion, I crossed over into Virginia, and proceeded to Emmetsburg in the State of Maryland. Being fatigued with walking so far, I stole a small mare out of a field in the neighborhood of this town, and rode to Shippensburg with the expectation of meeting an old acquaintance and accomplice, whom I had known in Berlin, and who, I understood, had gone to reside there. Being misinformed, I continued my journey through Cumberland, and on my way happened to call at a little store, kept by a man of the name of Martin, on the Walnut Bottom road.

[*To be Continued.*]

Our New York Letter.

Rifle Shooting—Some of its Difficulties—The Present Matches—The Centennial Trophy Remains at Home.

NEW YORK, September 17, 1877.

Particularly during the present week, all of the population who can spare an hour or a thought from their regular avocations are more interested in the proceedings at Creedmoor than in any other outside matter. The assemblage of fine shots is even greater than last year. I could not begin to enumerate the different private and military organizations that are now busily blazing away, partly for glory, mainly for the numerous elegant and valuable prizes that have been offered, and incidentally for the delectation of the thousands of spectators who attend each day's meeting. Their number may be imagined when I say that for the first match, which was a sort of free-for-all, at short range, there were 217 entries.

Various distances are shot, varying from 200 to 1000 yards. And when the range is from 800 to the latter figure, I can tell you that correct shooting is no boy's play. In fact, from the stand it seems almost an impossibility. Away down the distance glimmers a target looking to be about the apparent size of the moon in mid heaven, but really some twelve feet in diameter. In the centre of this disk is the bull's eye, a little black dot which it requires a tolerably clear vision to make out at all, but which is fully thirty-six inches. Think of putting from fifteen to twenty consecutive bullets into this black dot more than three-fifths of a mile away, especially when you consider the number of variable conditions which have to be ascertained and conformed to before pulling the trigger. And yet that has been accomplished. The process of shooting at these long distances is quite interesting to one who sees it for the first time. Every marksman lies down to his work either on his face, side or back. The latter is the favorite attitude, and at first seems a ridiculously awkward one. The riflemen who make use of it seem to fall into it easily enough, but I must confess to having made a spectacle of myself several times trying to imitate it but without much success. Lying on your back with your legs crossed and cocked up at a peculiar angle, supporting your head and the butt of a heavy gun with one arm, and sighting along its barrel with your left eye may come natural to some people, but it don't to me. Men like Fulton, Dakin, Milner and Selph, however, fall into position as if they had been born that way.

But while "position's everything" in some circumstances, it is far from being everything in hitting a long range target. Of course there is no possible force that would propel the ball that distance in a straight line. It must be directed considerably above the mark and allowed to fall on to the desired spot. For another thing it must be remembered that the wind has time while a ball is travelling 3,000 feet to push it very considerably out of the path of rectitude and that, too, must be looked out for. Still another point to be taken care of is the refraction of the atmosphere, some of the most complicated problems of which continually confront the marksmen. It seems natural and excusable for a bullet to swerve somewhat from a rectilinear, but it seems very hard lines if a man cannot "see straight." Yet science shows that the eye doesn't do much better than the lead. The varying density of the air is constantly causing us to see distant objects in positions which they do not occupy; but as in most cases this incorrectness of vision is of no importance. We seldom become aware of its existence. In rifle shooting, however, refraction must not be lost sight of for a moment, but in connection with windage and elevation must modify the aim.

These points together with the curiously varying effects of different charges of powder are enough to excite wonder that the target should ever be hit at these great distances. Knowing as we do that the gun is never *aimed* at the bullseye but always over it to the right or left it seems as though it must be an accident whenever the bullet reaches it, and yet the wonderfully uniform shooting of the crack teams shows it to be almost an exact science.

While considerable interest attaches to all of the various matches of the present meeting, the central attraction was, of course, the international match of the 13th and 14th. On both these days the spacious grounds were packed with excited lookers-on and partisans of the contesting teams, who cheered, and disputed and made bets, as is the custom of all similar assemblages. In the city frequent bulletins were posted and held great crowds of the anxious and curious from morning to night.

On the morning of the second day of the contest the Americans commenced with twenty-six points ahead, an advance they not only maintained during the day, but steadily increased, till at the conclusion of the shooting the respective total scores stood, American team, 3,334, British team, 3,242, the former thus winning by 92 points. The utmost good feeling has prevailed throughout, and the much coveted Centennial Trophy will still remain at home for another year. It will be presented to the winners on Tuesday evening, the 18th inst., at Gilmore's Garden, which will be richly decorated for the ceremony.

RADIX.

Pure Water.

There is nothing more essential than pure water. If a farm or dwelling is for rent, among the first inquiries is the one as to the purity of the water. This is as it should be, for all agree that there is nothing so repulsive to ure, or more unhealthy than tainted water. It should be the first care of every man to see that his family has access to that which is fresh and pure. This will not only be insuring them against sickness often otherwise brought on, but will save his wife and family many a journey to some neighboring house for some refreshing water.

A correspondent of the "Country Gentleman" calls attention to the danger of having cesspools near wells, and gives directions for cleansing and purifying them. The way to test the purity of water is also given. This is what he says:

"Your correspondent, 'T. B. B.,' very wisely intends to discontinue the use of cesspools too near his well, and asks what he had better do, after emptying them, to cleanse them. I would advise him to buy a barrel of green copperas (errous sulphate)—the commonest qualtity will answer—and put half into each vault, dissolved in buckets of water (it dissolves much faster in hot water than in cold). Also throw a dozen to twenty bushels of quick lime into each. It would, of course, be desirable to fill them up as soon as convenient, for which purpose coal ashes are very good.

There are simple ways of testing water as to freedom from organic matter. One is to fill a quart jar (absolutely clean) with the water, and set it uncovered into a closet free from dust, and see how it keeps. First-class well water will stand for weeks perfectly bright and sweet—in fact, will stand for months, or until it entirely evaporates away. (I have well water that will do this.)

Another way is to procure a few grains of potassium permanganate. Put into a quart of water just enough to give a faint, barely perceptible red tinge. (The quantity is extremely small—perhaps the one-tenth of a grain.) This color should last for at least an hour before fading out. This method is quicker than the first, but less reliable.

A great deal of trouble arises in the country from water acting on the lead pipes used by plumbers, and the purer the water the greater the action. The unfavorable influence of such water manifests itself slowly on the system, but probably has broken down many a healthy constitution. The subject is too large to discuss here; but I may say that where there is much tendency to colic the water may be suspected. If the gums are blueish discolored, there is certainly lead-poisoning going on. Iron pipes should be used as much as possible. The plumbers always prefer lead because it is more easily worked. In every case and in every house it should be an invariable rule to run off, the first thing in the morning, all the water that has stood in the pipes over night before using any for drinking or culinary purposes."

Taking Care of What We Have.

The desire to accumulate seems a very natural one. Indeed, it seems not only justifiable, but essential. Too much of the shiftlessness of the day, with its accompanying poverty, is directly traceable to the carelessness in this respect. There is no better doctrine to properly impress on children than that of a proper regard to laying something by as a very desirable thing. As the child grows up to boyhood, and thence to manhood, how proud he feels if, having kept steadily accumulating a little, he finds himself with a nice little sum of money on hand. There are very many farmers to-day, easily to be pointed out, who are men of this class. Hiring out as boys on farms, they always kept their expenses a little below their earnings, until eventually they found themselves with capital enough to buy stock and rent a farm, and afterwards to buy it. The majority of those for miles around are just such men as these, and a better or more worthier set do not exist. Trained from early youth to recognize the fact that true manhood always accompanies a worthy object unceasingly pursued, they possess a solid foundation on which to build up good citizens. It is claimed that the civil government of a country town or village where the agricultural element predominates is usually a worthier one than that of most large cities. This is, doubtless, true, as all who have advanced themselves in wealth by their own honest efforts, no matter whether farmers or not, have a much better idea how best to manage for the general good than have those whose wealth is accidental, or who are merely adventurers, such as are too often found in the cities.

There is another phase of "taking care of what we have" which needs attention. It is sometimes the case that the desire to accumulate is too strong, and in the case of a farmer shows itself in the shape of buying too much land. In this he errs; and shows, too, that like many other good things this saving desire may be overdone. He is not then taking care of what he has, but is losing it. It is a great mistake many have made to undertake to farm too much; and the happy and prosperous man is he who knows just when he has a farm as large as he can take care of. To some men a three or four hundred acre farm would be as easy to manage as a fifty acre one would be to another, but as a rule the additions to our acres do not admit of such successful culture, or such gratification as was before experienced. It is always best to be sure, before buying more land, that we have given proper care and attention to what we have, and are not about to overshoot the mark.—[Press.

Captain George W. Durrell's volunteer company of Reading railroad employes, comprising fifty-two men, have been commissioned as special policemen by Governor Hartranft, and are now invested with full power to make arrests.

SPRING, - - - 1877. | SPRING, - - - 1877.

WE ARE NOW PREPARED

FOR THE SPRING TRADE

We have the Goods! Prices Low. Selection Unsurpassed. Stock Large. And we now extend a cordial invitation to our friends, patrons, and the public generally. We will say this, Come! if we do not show you the

BEST SELECTED STOCK, AT PRICES LOWER THAN USUAL,

And if we cannot prove that it is to your interest to patronize us, then don't buy; but come and satisfy yourself. We have opened

A FULL LINE OF DRY-GOODS,

Clothing, Carpets, Boots & Shoes, Groceries, Queensware, Glassware, Wood & Willow Ware, Hats &

CAPS, and in fact everything and anything embraced in the above lines. We will beat everything in prices or assortment, and our past, we trust, will be a sufficient guarantee to our patrons of fair and honest treatment. We have established and will maintain our reputation. The large trade we do enables us to get fresh goods daily, which is a great advantage to our patrons in all lines, and more especially in groceries. Call, and it will prove to your interest.

VALENTINES & CO.

H. HERMAN, Manager.

Flour and Feed.

DUNCAN, HALE & CO.,

(Successors to John M. Wagner & Co.,)

MANUFACTURERS OF

FLOUR, FEED, &c.,

AND DEALERS IN

ALL KINDS OF GRAIN

The highest market price paid for

WHEAT, RYE,

CORN,

OATS, &c

6-39-1

New Advertisements.

J. H. MORRISON,

GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Representing a number of the Best and Safest Companies. Horses insured against Theft, Death or Accident.

Office in the Conrad House with DAVID W. FORTNEY, Esq. v9n14

$5 TO $20 per day at home. Samples worth $1 free. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. 81otf

MORDICA HOLABAUGH offers his services as a laborer. He is willing to work. Will do any kind of labor. 15 tf

For Sale at this Office.

COLLECTOR'S SALE BLANKS.

75 cts per hundred 12 cts per dozen.

Sent post paid to any address on receipt of price.

BLANK

ARTICLE OF AGREEMENT
ARTICLE OF AGREEMENT

BETWEEN SCHOOL BOARD & TEACHER

constantly on hand at this office and for sale at

5 cts apiece, or 50 cts per dozen.

If you want Bill-Heads,
If you want Envelopes,
If you want Statements,
If you want Note Heads,
If you want Show Cards,
If you want Ball Tickets,
If you want large Posters,
If you want small Posters,
If you want Labels,
If you want Invitation Cards,
If you want Business Cards,
If you want Pamphlets printed,
If you want Business Circulars,
If you want job printing of any description in as good style as at any other Job Printing Establishment in the country, and at very moderate prices, leave your orders at the REPUBLICAN office, where they will be attended to. Job printing of every description done neatly, cheaply and quickly.

Miscellaneous Cards.

ESTABLISHED 1853. F. P. GREEN DRUGGIST, ESTABLISHED 1853.

BUSH HOUSE BUILDING, BELLEFONTE

Keeps constantly on hand, or orders on short notice, a full assortment of everything usually kept in a first-class Drug Store. Particular attention given to preparing Physicians prescriptions, and family recipes. v6n1-1y.

MAKE HOME HAPPY.

A Plentiful Supply of Good Reading and Beautiful Pictures WILL DO IT.

THE CINCINNATI WEEKLY STAR,

A fine eight-page paper, with 48 full columns, **costs only $1.00 per year** (we pay postage), and is the *largest, brightest,* and *best paper* published for the money. It is independent in politics, gives all the news, and, besides much other good reading, every number has three or four excellent *original or selected stories.* Every subscriber also receives a copy of the beautiful engraving, **"The Poor the Poor Man's Friend,"** size 24x34 inches, and a copy of THE STAR ILLUSTRATED ALMANAC. **25 cts. extra** must be sent to pay expense of packing and mailing premiums. **☞ Our inducements to Agents,** always the most liberal in the field, *are now greater than ever.* We want every club agent in the country to communicate with us before commencing work. To any person desiring to get up a club, we will send a sample copy of the picture and a canvasser's outfit for **25 cts.** *Specimen copy of paper free.* **Send for one before subscribing for any other.**

Persons to whom we have already sent the picture, **"The Poor the Poor Man's Friend,"** by saying so can have in its stead another excellent engraving, of same size, which we have secured for this purpose.

☞ *Paper without picture, One Dollar.*

THE STAR, ☆
☞ 320 Walnut St., Cincinnati, O.

MAKE HOME PLEASANT.

MAKE YOUR HOME BEAUTIFUL. MAKE YOUR HOME ENTERTAINING.

Mill Property for Sale.

LOGAN GRIST MILL.

The attention of

Farmers, Merchants,

and others is called to this Mill, situated on

Logan's Branch, near the Axe Factory of J. F. Mann,

and their patronage respectfully solicited. It has been thoroughly Repaired by the introduction of entirely

New Machinery,

of the most approved kind in every particular.

MR. WILLIAM KAUP, a miller of experience, will use his best efforts to accommodate all who will favor him with their custom, and will in all cases, when requested, grind and deliver the flour produced from *the identical wheat received.*

WHEAT bought at Bellefonte prices; and FLOUR, CHOP, Etc., for sale at Lowest Market Rates.

E. C. HUMES & BRO.

9 31 1y

Glenn's Sulphur Soap.

GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP

ERADICATES

ALL LOCAL SKIN DISEASES; PERMANENTLY BEAUTIFIES THE COMPLEXION, PREVENTS AND REMEDIES RHEUMATISM AND GOUT, HEALS SORES AND INJURIES OF THE CUTICLE, AND IS A RELIABLE DISINFECTANT.

This popular and inexpensive remedy accomplishes the SAME RESULTS AS COSTLY SULPHUR BATHS, since it PERMANENTLY REMOVES ERUPTIONS and IRRITATIONS of the Skin.

COMPLEXIONAL BLEMISHES are always obviated by its use, and it renders the cuticle wondrously fair and smooth.

SORES, SPRAINS, BRUISES, SCALDS, Burns and Cuts are SPEEDILY HEALED by it, and it prevents and remedies Gout and Rheumatism.

IT REMOVES DANDRUFF, strengthens the roots of the Hair, and preserves its youthful color. As a DISINFECTANT of Clothing and Linen used in the sick room, and as a PROTECTION against CONTAGIOUS DISEASES it is unequaled.

Physicians emphatically endorse it.

PRICES, 25 AND 50 CENTS PER CAKE, PER BOX, (3 CAKES,) 60c and $1.20.

☞ N. B. There is economy in buying the large cakes.

Sold by all Druggists.

"Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye," Black or Brown, 50c.

C. N. CRITTENTON, Prop'r, 7 Sixth Av. N.Y.

LATEST SONGS AND MUSIC AT

BUNNELL & AIKENS'

Music and Sewing Machine Store.

Drifting with the Tide—song and chorus	40
My Home on the Old Ohio—song and chorus	35
Do not Forget Me; or The Maid of the Mill	30
How could I Forget You, Darling!—s. & c.	30
Then You'll Remember Me	30
Somebody's Darling	25
Nobody's Darling but Mine	40
Jolly Irishman	40
The Poor Old Tramp	40
Gathering Shells from the Sea Shore—s. & c.	40
The Old Home ain't what it Used to be	40
The Lone Rock by the Sea	35
Hear Me, Norma (duet)	50
Must we, then, Meet as Strangers	40
Child of the Regiment	30
Eileen Allanna	40
Not Alone (sacred song)	30
When the Swallows Homeward Fly	30
Ne Plus Ultra March	30
Why Not (march)	35
Invitation (march)	50
President Hayes Polka	35
Syracuse Polka	35
Centennial Fountain Grand March	40
City Belle (polka)	35
The Contraband Schottisch	0
The Neglected Beauty (waltz)	40

Any of the above music sent by mail on receipt of marked price. Any other music, music books, instructors, or any thing in the music line, furnished on short notice.

BUNNELL & AIKENS,

Allegheny St., BELLEFONTE, PA.

Wilson & Macfarlane.—Hardware.

P. B. WILSON. ROBT. MACFARLANE.

NEW AND CHEAP HARDWARE STORE.

We have opened an **Entire New and Fresh Stock** of all kinds of Goods kept in a Hardware store. Having purchased from First Hands, at Factory Prices, and part being bought at Bankrupt Sale for Cash, we are enabled to sell at extremely low prices, which we are positively doing. Our stock of

RANGES, HEATERS, PARLOR & COOK STOVES

are Guaranteed to give satisfaction. **Prices Greatly Reduced.** We have a great variety of

House Furnishing Hardware,

Wood and Willow Ware, Oil Carpet of all widths, Window Shades, Picture Mouldings, Frames made to Order, Mirror Plate and Mirrors.

Also, Children's Perambulators, Buggies, Waggons, wheelbarrows, Etc. We have a new stock of TOY FURNITURE FOR CHILDREN, such as Bureaus, Cupboards, Tubs, Wash Sets, Chairs, Trunks, Hoops, Etc.

TO PAINTERS.—Our PURE LEAD, manufactured by Armstrong & McKelvy surpasses all other Leads, in Quality for Whiteness, Covering Properties and Durability. We guarantee it Strictly Pure. Each keg warranted. Colors of all kinds prepared for Ready Use. Also, all kinds of Varnishes, Linseed, Neatsfoot, Lard, Whale, Lubricating and Coal Oils.

FARMING IMPLEMENTS

Plows, Cultivators, Shovel Plows, Cultivator Teeth, Grain Cradles, Rakes, Shovels, Forks, Etc.

BLACKSMITH TOOLS, Bellows, Anvils, Vices, Horse Shoes, Horse Nails—Iron, Steel, Etc., of all kinds and Sizes.

COACH AND WAGONMAKERS will do well to call and examine our stock of Wood Work, as we have selected with great care, and of a superior article, which we will sell at the very bottom Prices.

TO BUILDERS.—Our stock is large and embraces everything needed in building, Locks, Hinges, Glass, Putty, Nuts, Bolts, Chisels, Planes, Mill and Cut Saws, Hand, Pannel and Whip Saws, made by Disston, the Champion Saw maker of the world.

SADDLERS' GOODS.—A complete assortment. We will sell at reduced prices, equal to city rates.

We have in connection a TIN SHOP, conducted by Mr. E. A. SMITH, with a full line of Tin Ware on hand. Orders left for Roofing, Spouting, Repairing, promptly attended to. All work warranted of the very best.

We are determined not to be undersold. We will satisfy the people that we will substantiate what we advertise. Call, as we will take pleasure in showing our goods. Orders will receive our immediate attention—goods delivered at the depot same day.

Rooms Nos. 7 & 8 Humes's Block

9 14 tf 6 Doors North of Post-office.

WILSON & MACFARLANE.

Professional Cards.

J. G. LOVE, Attorney at Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office on High St. ja4'71-tf.

A. O. FURST, Attorney-at-Law, office in his new building, north side and opposite the Court House. 8-1-tf

CLEMENT DALE, Attorney-at-Law, office on High Street, second door from First National Bank. 8-4-tf

W. A. MORRISON, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa.

WM. P. WILSON, Attorney at Law, Bellefonte Pa. Office in Mrs. Benner's Building, Bellefonte Pa. v6n1-1y

J. BLANCHARD.....E. M. BLANCHARD.

E. & E. M. BLANCHARD, Attorneys-at-Law, Allegheny street, Bellefonte Pa. v6-1-1y.

D. S. KELLER, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office North-west corner of Brockerhoff House, next door to Centre County Banking Co. 5-17-1y

D. F. FORTNEY, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Special attention given to the collection of claims. Office over Reynolds & Co.'s Bank. v6n1-1y.

G. T. ALEXANDER.....C. M. BOWERS.

ALEXANDER & BOWERS, Attorneys-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office in Garman's building, opposite Court House. 6-1-9-32

BUSH, YOCUM & HASTINGS, Attorneys at Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office north-east corner of the Diamond, opposite First National Bank 7-1-1y

STITZER & MAGEE, Attorney's at law. Office on Allegheny St., over Reynolds' bank, Bellefonte, Pa. May be consulted in English or German.

JOHN I. IRWIN, Attorney-at-law. Office North side of Diamond, Bellefonte, Pa. Collections carefully attended to, and remittances promptly made.

A. A. DALE, Attorney at Law, Boulder City, Colorado. Money loans negotiated at 10 per cent. per annum. Interest paid semi-annually if desired. Loans secured by first lien on good real estate at one-half its actual value. Commissions paid by borrower. Investments made in first-class gold and silver mining property. 9n06-1y

Banks and Bankers.

MOSES THOMPSON, JOHN I. THOMPSON
WM. THOMPSON, JR.

JOHN I. THOMPSON & CO.

BANKERS,

LEMONT CENTRE CO., PA.

v6n1-1y

E. C. HUMES, Pres't.....J. P. HARRIS, Cash't.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK of Bellefonte, Allegheny Street, Bellefonte, Pa. v6n1-1y.

Physicians and Dentists.

DR. J. W. RHONE, Dentist, has permanently located in Bellefonte, and may be found at all times at his office (and residence) in the "Turner Building," on Allegheny st., first door North of Wilson & Hicks' Hardware store. 7-15-tf

DR. E. I. KIRK.

H. H. MOTHERSBAUGH, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Calls promptly attended to day or night. Office at his drug store, in Beech Creek, Clinton county, Pa. Also dealer in pure drugs and medicines, fancy and toilet articles, etc. v7n41-1y*

GEO. M. SWARTZ, Dentist, has resumed the practice of Dentistry, and is now permanently located in Bellefonte, at his residence on the corner of High and Allegheny streets. Having practiced 11 years, is prepared now to do work in the latest improved style. 8-23-1y

$55 to $77 a Week to agents. $10 Outfit FREE. P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine. v8 35-1y.

Plaster.

PLASTER AT REDUCED PRICES.

Shortlidge & Co.

announce that they are selling the celebrated Cayuga Plaster at reduced prices. They also make a liberal discount to farmers and others buying in full car loads. Where farmers join to buy car loads, full weight will be given and no charge for re-weighing. We have the very best evidence that

THE CAYUGA IS NOT EXCELLED

by any other plaster in use for Agricultural purposes. The

PRICE BEING THE LOWEST

makes it most profitable for farmers' use. 9-1-tf

Merchant Tailors.

MERCHANT TAILORING.

NO. FOUR BROCKERHOFF ROW,

ALLEGHENY STREET,

BELLEFONTE, PENN'A.

Just received by

WM. M'CLELLAN,

a most complete stock of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS;

which he is prepared to make to order in the latest and most fashionable style for men or boys.

Particular attention given to cutting and fitting.

He also keeps on hand a full line of

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

of every style and variety, consisting of hats and caps, straw goods, muslin or linen shirts, undercloth for summer or winter wear, suspenders, hose, neck-ties, collars, both paper and linen, handkerchiefs.

The best manufacture of Kid Gloves, a full assortment of sizes, colors, etc., on hand.

WM. M'CLELLAN,

No. 4 Brockerhoff Row, Bellefonte, Pa.

5-13-tf

$999 Can't be made by every agent every month in the business we furnish, but those willing to work can easily earn a dozen dollars a day right in their own localities. Have no room to explain here. Business pleasant and honorable. Women, and boys and girls do as well as men. We will furnish you a complete outfit free. The business pays better than anything else. We will bear expense of starting you. Particulars free; write and see. Farmers and mechanics, their sons and daughters, and all classes in need of paying work at home, should write to us and learn all about the work at once. Now is the time; don't delay. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. 9-5-1y

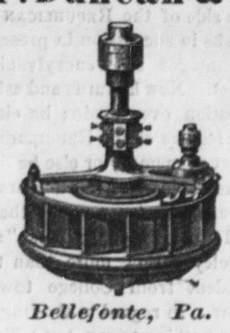
RUPTURE

Those wishing Relief and Cure for RUPTURE should consult Dr. J. A. SHERMAN, 158 Broadway, New York, or send for his new book, with Photographic likenesses of bad cases before and after cure. Beware of cheats who pretend to furnish Dr. Sherman's treatment.

One of these fellows, a German clerk, now calling himself Dr. W. G. Crempien, is indicted on complaint of Dr. S. and awaits trial for forgery and embezzlement.

Foundries.

W. P. Duncan & Co,



Bellefonte, Pa.

ENGINEERS & MACHINISTS.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

BELLEFONTE

PATENT WATER WHEEL,

STEAM ENGINES,

CIRCULAR SAW MILLS,

ROLLING MILL

AND

Grist Mill Machinery.

v5n46a812-1y

Carriages.

REMOVAL.

EDWARD A. BULLOCK & CO,

MILESBURG.

MANUFACTUERS OF

BUGGIES AND CARRIAGES,

SPRING WAGONS, SLEIGHS,

AND LUMBER WAGONS

Having rebuilt our factory, lately burned in the great fire at Milesburg, we have removed from Bellefonte, and can now be found at our new place of business near

CENTRAL CITY MILLS.

Thankful to our friends for past favors we solicit a continuance of their patronage at our new establishment.

Repairing Neatly and Carefully Done,

and satisfaction guaranteed.

Our motto is, **As Cheap as the Cheapest and Good as the Best.**

7-23-1y

GO TO

J. R. BARTROFF

FOR FINE

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, WAGONS, ETC.

Repairing promptly and neatly done at reasonable rates. 22-3m

E. Bishop St., Bellefonte, Pa.

Plumbing and Gas Fitting.

WILLIAM S. GALBRAITH,

PLUMBER,

GAS & STEAM FITTER.

We pay particular attention to heating buildings by steam. Copper smithing and re-bronzing old gas fixtures done nicely and expeditiously. All our work warranted to give perfect satisfaction.

W. S. GALBRAITH,
Bellefonte, Pa.

7-1y

Dyeing.

DYEING!

Mrs. Susannah Shope,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

will receive Clothes and Dress Goods, and Articles of Clothing, and Dye them

Any Color to Suit the Owner.

SILK DYEING MADE A SPECIALTY.

Persons wishing dyeing will please send for samples. Residence near the Union Cemetery. 9 10 1y

Watches.

WATCHMAKER'S REMOVAL

F. C RICHARDS

takes this opportunity to inform his friends that he has removed to the new building lately erected by Blanchard & McCafferty, next door to the office of Alexander & Co., on High St. At his new store he has increased facilities for doing business and guarantees entire satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. Clocks, watches and jewelry repaired upon shortest notice. v6n7-no6-tf

ESTABLISHED 1865.

American and Foreign Patents.

GILMORE & CO., SUCCESSORS TO CHAPMAN, HOSMER & CO., Solicitors. Patents procured in all countries. No fees in advance. No charge unless the patent is granted. No fees for making preliminary examinations. No additional fees for obtaining and conducting a rehearing. Special attention given to Interference Cases before the Patent Office, Extensions before Congress, Infringement suits in different states, and all litigation appertaining to Inventions or Patents. Send stamp to Gilmore & Co. for pamphlet of sixty pages.

Old Bounty Land Warrants.

The last Report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office shows 2,897,500 acres of Bounty Land Warrants outstanding. These were issued under act of 1855 and prior acts. Gilmore & Co. pay cash for them. Send by registered letter. Where assignments are imperfect we give instructions to perfect them.

United States General Land Office.

Contested land cases prosecuted before the United States General Land Office and Department of the Interior. Private land claims, mining and pre-emption claims and homestead cases attended to.

Arrears of Pay and Bounty.

Officers, soldiers, and sailors of the late war, or their heirs, are in many cases entitled to money from the government of which they have no knowledge. Write full history of service, and state amount of pay and bounty received. Enclose stamp to Gilmore & Co., and a full reply, after examination, will be given you free.

Pensions.

All officers, soldiers, and sailors wounded, ruptured, or injured in the late war, however slightly, can obtain a pension by addressing Gilmore & Co.

Cases prosecuted by Gilmore & Co. before the Supreme Court of the United States, the Court of Claims, and the Southern Claims Commission.

Each department of our business is conducted in a separate bureau, under the charge of the same experienced parties employed by the old firm. Prompt attention to all business entrusted to Gilmore & Co. is thus secured. We desire to win success by deserving it.

Address Gilmore & Co.,
47-tf WASHINGTON, D. C.

Bakeries.

BREAD EATERS, ATTEN

Mr. Albert Kauth,

AT THE

Bishop St. Bakery,

is now making the VERY BEST

Bread, Cakes and Pies,

in Bellefonte. Mr. Kauth makes the very best BRETZELS in the county, and is able to supply all demands for that article.

Candies & Confections

of all kinds always on hand, together with Oranges, Lemons, Figs, Dates, Nuts, Jellies and everything good.

ICE CREAM!

An excellent ice cream saloon also attached to the bakery. Call and see me.

8-32-1y ALBERT KAUTH.

Oswego Starch.

KINGSFORD'S Oswego Starch

Is the BEST and MOST ECONOMICAL in the world.

Is perfectly PURE—free from acids and other foreign substances that injure linen.

Is STRONGER than any other—requiring much less quantity in using.

Is UNIFORM—stiffens and finishes work always the same. 20tf

Kingsford's Oswego Corn Starch

Is the most delicious of all preparations for

PUDDINGS, BLANC-MANGE, CAKE, ETC

THOMAS H. RHOADS

is prepared to do

PAPER HANGING, PAINTING & GLAZING

at reasonable rates. Orders left at his residence on Lamb street, Bellefonte, Pa., will receive prompt attention. ☞ Satisfaction guaranteed. v8n12-1y

SOLOMON DERR.—Hereby gives notice to his old friends and the business community generally that he has a good team of horses, and that he is prepared at all times to deliver lumber, flour, feed, or baggage, or anything else in his line, to any part of the town or County. Everything committed to his care, will be attended to punctually. 1-28-1y.

FOR SALE.—Seven acre lot with new house, stable, and other out buildings thereon, located midway between Bellefonte and State College. Price $2,000. Inquire on premises or address at Bellefonte, Pa. 31-tf ANGELINE McBRIDE.

RUBBER GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, Belting, Packing, Hose, Boots, & Shoes, Clothing, etc. RICHARD LEVICKSON & Co., 24 Chestnut St., Phil. Agents National Rubber Co. 23-4s-tf

50 Visiting Cards with your Name finely printed and 2 Parlor Pictures (Fruit and Landscape) printed in 10 colors, each, the lot sent post-paid for 25 cents. Postage stamps taken as Money. KURTZ & BROTHER, S. E. cor. 5th & Chestnut sts. Philadelphia. 9-20-1y.

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Terms: $2.60 Per Annum in Advance

OUR TERMS
FOR SUBSCRIPTION AND ADVERTISING.

The BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN is published every WEDNESDAY MORNING, in Bellefonte, Pa., by

EDWARD T. TUTEN,

at the following rates:
One year in advance.....$2.00
If not paid for within 6 months.....2.50
It not paid for until expiration of year..3.00
Papers discontinued to subscribers at the expiration of their terms of subscription, at the option of the publishers, unless otherwise agreed upon.
Papers will not be sent out of Centre county *unless paid for in advance.*
Special notices inserted in our local columns at 20 cents per line for each insertion, unless otherwise agreed upon, by the month, quarter or year.
Editorial Notices in our columns, 25 cts. per line for each insertion.
Marriage or Death announcements published free of charge. Obituary notices published free, subject to revision and condensation by the Editors.
Professional or Business Cards, not exceeding 5 lines this type, $8.00 per annum.
All Advertisements for a less term than three months, 20 cents per line for the first three insertions, and 5 cts. a line for each additional insertion.

SPACE OCCUPIED.	3 mos.	6 mos	1 year.
Inch (12 lin'this type)	$ 5 00	$ 8 00	$12 00
Two inches	7 00	10 00	15 00
Three inches	10 00	15 00	20 00
Four inches	11 00	17 00	25 00
Quarter column	12 00	20 00	30 00
Half column	20 00	35 00	55 00
One column	35 00	55 00	125 00

All advertisements, whether displayed or blank lines, measured by lines of this type.
A. advertisements due after the first insertion.
Job Work of every variety, such as Posters, Bill-heads, Letter-heads, Cards, Checks, Envelopes Paper-books, Programmes, Blanks, &c., &c., executed in the best style with promptness, and at the most reasonable rates.
Address all communications, relating to business, to EDWARD T. TUTEN, Proprietor.
Bellefonte Pa

Republican State Ticket.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE,
JAMES P. STERRETT, of Allegheny Co.

FOR TREASURER,
W. B. HART, of Montgomery Co.

FOR AUDITOR-GENERAL,
J. A. M. PASSMORE, of Schuylkill Co.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

HALF MOON, Sept. 24, 1877.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:—The festival that took place in Stormstown, since I wrote, for the benefit of the Sabbath-school, was quite a success, from which they realized $55 profit. While the festival was going on at one end of town the fantastics entered at the other, which created quite an excitement for a time.

We have had two more weddings to stir the monotony of a quiet country village at this period of the year. At the house of the bride's parents, in Stormstown, on Wednesday, Sept. 19, by the Rev. Geo. Guyer, Mr. Samuel Showalter, of Millerstown, Butler county, and Miss Saddie Lamburn, of Stormstown. At Julian Furnace, on the 18th inst., by Rev. J. F. Tallhelm, Mr. Fabian Matts, of Buffalo Run, and Miss Kate Sharrer, of Centre Line. There it is again! Faby's married, and Horace Elder and I were something similar to the old man and old woman hunting bats—we were both topping corn.

On the night of the 13th, Mr. J. L. John's store was broken into and about $60 worth of good stolen. The thieves gained admittance by boring through the shutter in the rear of the building, and cutting out a light of glass, then reached in and removed the key that held the iron cross-bar of the shutters. They took cigars, smoking tobacco, razors, pocket-knives, paper collars, lead pencils, two pair of boots, No. 10, and between $4 and $5 in money out of the drawer. I should think they were the same party that broke into Mr. Griffin's store some time ago, as they took about the same kind of goods—the shoes they took from Mr. Griffin were also No. 10. The same week the spring house of Mr. John Wilson was entered and about $12 worth of butter taken.

The agent of D. S. Wright & Son's, who stopped over night in our town, last week, informed me that he was robbed at Three Springs, near the line of Fulton county, to the amount of $100. Centre county is not the only place where robbery is being committed.

The general impression is that Mr. J. H. Griffin petitions Legislature to have his name read something like Adam Goods did, who was also a shoemaker, and had a sign which read, "Adam Good Shoemaker," so that customers might read "a-dam good shoemaker;" we'll enter here and let Hile attend to our souls.

The firm of W. S. Gray & Co. has been changed, I. V. Gray retiring, and now the business is conducted by W. S. Gray & Son. It is one of the best stores in the county, and should have a fair share of patronage. Mr. W. S. Gray, the senior partner, is social, kind and obliging, while Mr. R. J. P. Gray, the junior partner, is a young man of more than ordinary business abilities, and as they keep a full line of goods of every description, and prices to compete with those of Bellefonte and Tyrone, is a reason they should be patronized and the money kept at home.

At Lemont, last week, we met Mr. Dick Crosthwaite, who superintends the drug store at that place, and had the extreme pleasure of forming the acquaintance of Mr. Woolley, who is spending a few days at that place for his health. We would be much pleased to have Mr. Woolley come and spend a week with us, in our own house, in this place, as we are just as close to the mountain as Lemont is, and I believe a more healthful valley.

In my last letter, in regard to Mr. Deckar's coffee wheat, it read as though he was seeding fifteen acres of it at Pleasant Gap. That was a mistake; Mr. Deckar lives in College township; at Pleasant Gap is where I met Rev. Chambers.

Your correspondent from College township would like to have some knowledge in regard to strikes, as he appears to be somewhat vexed about the late strikes. Some time after they are over he asks if it is right to strike for higher wages? We would say, emphatically, yes. If a laborer thinks he is not getting wages enough for the amount of work he does, we claim he has a perfect right to demand more wages, and if refused, he has a right to strike and go where he can get wages to suit him. Next, he asks, Is striking West advantageous to the young? Last winter the same writer took up nearly one side of the REPUBLICAN for several weeks in succession in preaching up the advantages of Pennsylvania over the West. Now he turns and asks the same question over again; he either thinks the readers of the REPUBLICAN are very short of memory or else he likes to hear himself blow. I think Horace Greeley never spoke truer words than when he said "young man, go West," and Horace Greeley forgot more than the correspondent from College township ever knew. In regard to striking editors we have nothing to say, but will agree with him that it is wrong.

In regard to high salaries, we think that that man would take all the salary he could get if elected to any office.

Lastly, he asks if it is right for a drug store to sell or give liquor to young men without asking any questions? I should suppose all druggists ought to know their own business; for my part, I cannot see any difference whether you give him the liquor without asking him any questions or ask him questions and then give him the liquor. For my part, I have trouble enough to get my whiskey at a public bar-room, let alone troubling a druggist.

CORPERAL.

Special Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 21, '77.

If one half that reaches us from leading cities North and South, and from the South to a less extent, is true, we have every reason to take heart over a real and apparently permanent revival of business and restoration of public confidence. The rebound in New York, according to the statement of all its papers, and the testimony of those who have prolonged their visits there since last July, is something almost, if not quite, unprecedented in the commercial history of this country. Two months ago her streets were comparatively deserted and silent; much of her shipping had been partially dismantled and laid up; thousands of her workmen had been idle for months, and were looking forward to the advent of cold weather with a sullen apathy or feeling of despair; her merchants were everywhere despondent, and there was a universal apprehension of riots and mob violence by her tens of thousands of enforced idlers, when stress of weather should drive in from the open country and reinforce them, the army of tramps plying their vocation in the rural districts. But we are told now that her streets are well nigh impassable from the crowd of vehicles of every description pressed into service; the pavements are represented as piled up with every conceivable commodity and kind of merchandise, awaiting removal for shipment or storage in cellars, shops or in the vast wholesale establishments; purchasers overrun her hotels; her wharves are again assuming their anti-panic appearance, as they existed prior to September, 1873, and in place of despondency and gloom there has come to be the old-time bustle, activity and cheerfulness. Baltimore is so near that it has been easy to verify the reported improvement in her business; and I am happy to be able to corroborate the general testimony to that effect by conclusions drawn from actual inspection, although not an expert in any branch. The change has been more gradual though none the less real than in New York and some other of our vast distributing ports, perhaps. The improvement has been felt even in Washington, though destitute of commerce, having but few manufactories and only a local trade.

Our "Labor Exchange" is progressing and it is hoped it will soon be in permanent and successful operation. Correspondence has been opened with distant sections in the South and West with a view to induce emigration of our surplus population; and many farmers, needing laborers, in the contiguous counties of Maryland and Virginia have been encouraged to come here for them. We can spare a few thousand whose presence here as loafers is a constant menace but whose labors can be turned to profitable account in the country, and we shall be glad to miss them. Street begging and professional vagrancy were never before so general, not even in contraband times.

The city is beginning to fill up with the pioneers of the army that winters here. Houses are being made attractive by the carpenter and painter, and there is quite a demand for them and for room already.

Political matters on the surface are very quiet and will probably undergo little change before the President's return. But it is understood that the different aspirants for the desirable places in the House and Senate have their friends here, and there is no doubt a good deal of plotting and counter-plotting is going on already, day and night, at the hotels. Occasionally an old face, familiar here for many winters, and instinctively associated with some sort of a job, or a raid on Uncle Samuel's funds, is seen, and we hear that the army of lobbyists are to be strongly represented the coming winter. It is rumored that a compromise has been agreed to by the terms of which Collector Arthur is to retain his present position, and Senator Conkling's other friends, or the most of them, left undisturbed.

Although we are constantly assured that Diaz is really anxious to remove every cause of misunderstanding between the two governments, yet the resignation of General Canales and Fresino, on the ground that they cannot retain their local popularity and at the same time execute the provisions of the extradition treaty, is regarded as very significant of the feeling of hostility existing against us among the mass of the Mexican people, and if Diaz succeeds in carrying out his conciliation programme towards us, it will be against the protest of a large majority of his countrymen.

The most important points developed in the trial of ex-Assistant Secretary Sawyer, yesterday, were when the claim first came before Mahan from the Secretary. It was endorsed as a matter undergoing investigation; but the papers were removed by Haines, who returned them with the endorsement evased, and again endorsed in Sawyer's hand writing in such a way as led to its approval. From the testimony of a colored employee in the Commissioner of Custom's office, it appeared that all the parties interested were extremely anxious to keep the whole business secret. It has an ugly look for the defendants, and a verdict of guilty at the conclusion of the trial would, I apprehend, surprise very few. How have the mighty fallen! The vicissitudes that have marked Mr. Sawyer's career have been marked indeed. Only a few years ago a Senator, then Assistant-Secretary of the Treasury; a few months after his retirement he appears in the records of our police court and now in the criminal court.

LEO.

Additional Locals.

THE REUNION AT HOWARD.—The Fourth Annual Reunion and basket picnic of the Veteran Club of Centre county, was held in Butler's Grove, Howard, on Saturday, Sept. 22d, 1877, the continued rain for several days prior to Sept. 8th, the date originally fixed therefor having rendered this action an important necessity. The weather was all that could be desired, and at an early hour large numbers of people assembled at Bellefonte and other stations. Delegations were present in force from Centre Hall, Boalsburg, Pine Grove Mills, State College, Lemont, Milesburg, Curtin, Works, Jacksonville and other points. The Bellefonte, Centre Hall and Pine Grove Bands, and the Eagle Works Drum corps, were in attendance and furnished excellent music throughout the day.

The number leaving from Bellefonte exceeded alike the expectations of the R. R. officials and the members of the Club, and considerable delay was experienced at this station owing to the supply of excursion tickets running short and the necessity of supplying additional cars to carry the excursionists. Both difficulties were surmounted, however. Mr. Rhoads, Gen'l Supt. of the Bellefonte and Snow Shoe R. R., kindly placed his spare cars at the disposal of the P. R. R. At about half past eleven the train left Bellefonte, and at about 12-15 arrived at Howard. The line was promptly formed and defiled through the main street of Howard Borough, led by Chief Marshall John A. Woodward and his assistants. Three beautiful arches spanned the route of the procession, and many houses were profusely and handsomely decorated. The citizens of Howard and the neighboring townships seemed to have turned out *en masse*, evidently bent on making this the largest reunion in the history of the Club.

At one o'clock P. M. President Beaver called the meeting to order and stated that, owing to the lateness of the hour, no formal organization would be effected before 2 P. M., until which time a recess would be taken for dinner. The baskets were brought forth, and the veterans and their friends promptly made a vigorous onslaught thereon. We are sorry to learn that some of the *modest* members from a distance did not fall in with the good Samaritans of Howard, who were on hand to invite the unprovided to share with them. We know whereof we speak when we say that the hospitable people of Howard had provided an abundance for even the immense crowd in attendance, but in some cases the provided and the unprovided did not come together. The local committees in future will endeavor to systimatize matters so to insure all being properly cared for.

At 2 o'clock P. M. the audience assembled in front of the speakers stand, and were led in prayer by Rev. J. Tomlinson, of Aaronsburg. The address of welcome, a poem composed by Rev. J. Benson Akers, of the M. E. Church of Howard, was read by the Secretary, Mr. Akers' voice not permitting him to read it himself. Gen. Beaver responded appropriately on behalf of the Club. Col. Robert McFarlane, David M. Glenn, John R. Tate, W. H. Fry, W. A. Jacobs, John Meyers, Wm. C. Huey, Capt. C. Dale, Jr., Lieut. S. M. Spangler and Benj. Holter, were appointed a committee to select the place for the next meeting of the Club. Col. P. B. Wilson, W. B. Smith, Geo. W. Fleck, David W. Kline, Capt. W. J. Thompson, Lieut. Jno. W. Stuart and James H. Holmes, were appointed a committee to nominate officers and members of the executive committee, for the ensuing year.

Col. R. H. Foster, now of the office of the Secretary of Internal affairs, was then introduced, and read a very entertaining paper entitled, "Centre county soldiers during the late war." The reading was frequently interrupted by hearty applause, and at its conclusion a vote of thanks was tendered Col. Forster for his interesting paper, and a copy thereof requested for publication.

The committee to select place of next meeting reported in favor of Pine Grove Mills, which was approved. The committee on nominations reported the following list of officers and members of the Executive Committee, viz:

President—Gen. Jas. A. Beaver, Bellefonte.
Vice-President—Lieut. Geo. M. Boal, Potter.
Secretary—D. S. Keller, Bellefonte.
Treasurer—Capt Austin Curtin, Boggs.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Bellefonte—Major R. C. Cheesman.
Howard—Wm. H. Neff.
Milesburg—Alfred Smith.
Philipsburg—E. D. McKinney.
Unionville—Capt. W. C. Vanvalin.
Benner—Wm. A. Ishler.
Boggs—D. B. Malone.
Burnside—John B. Newcomer.
College—Wm. C. Huey.
Curtin—A. J. Goodfellow.
Ferguson—Wm C. Fry,
Gregg—I. J. Grenoble.
Haines—Capt. O. W. Vanvalin.
Halfmoon—W. G. Bigelow.
Harris—Col. James T. Stuart.
Howard—John Holter.
Huston—John A. J. Fuzate.
Liberty—Capt. J. A. Quigly.
Marion—S. H. Bennison.
Miles—Lieut. S. M. Spangler.
Patton—Geo. W. Bator.
Penn—Chas. H. Held.
Potter—Lieut. Wm. P. Shoop.
Rush—Daniel Williams.
Snow Shoe—Capt. C. P. Stonerod.
Spring—John R. Tate.
Taylor—Vinton Beckwith.
Union—Andrew Roan.
Walker—Christian Swartz.
Worth—Jackson Kelley.

The gentlemen above named were unanimously elected.

The bill of Daniel Garman for boarding musicians, on the occasion of the trip to Williamsport, to attend the Penn'a Reserve Corps Reunion, was laid before the Club by the Secretary, and on motion the treasurer was directed to pay out of the Club treasury so much of the said bill as could not be provided for by private subscription.

Gov. A. G. Curtin was then introduced, and entertained the audience for about half an hour in his usual happy manner.

Votes of thanks were tendered to the speakers, the bands and drum corps, and to the local committee and the citizens of Howard, for the assistance respectively rendered by them, and at 4 P. M. the largest reunion of the Veteran Club of Centre county yet held, was brought to a close. The Bellefonte excursionists arrived at home without any mishap, highly pleased with the day's entertainment.

D. S. KELLER.
Secretary.

THINK OF THIS.—Out of one hundred thousand bottles of Jamaica Vegetable Health Elixir sold last year, $1,000 were saved to the purchasers. This is one reason that we sell this valuable medicine at ninety-nine cents per bottle; and another reason is that we desire to attract public attention to it wherever it is not generally known. For all common diseases, such as headache from disordered stomach, constipation, loss of appetite, indigestion, billiousness, and a debilitated state of the system from impoverished blood, this remedy stands without a parallel. Regular size and sample bottles for sale by F. P. Green, Bellefonte. eow

It is a noteworthy fact that the Democrats of Pennsylvania always carry Pennsylvania in their breeches' pocket during every campaign, and on election night graciously hand it over to the Republicans.—[Allentown Chronicle.

Amwake's lock works are to be removed from Lancaster to Bridgeport, Conn.

Dr. Van Dyke's Sulphur Soap.
Makes the SKIN Soft, Clear, Pure, White and Healthy! is cleansing, deoderising, disinfecting, soothing, healing and purifying; removes dandruff, chafing, ulcers, sores, eruptions, roughness and redness of the Skin; relieves itching, burning and stinging of the skin, and irritation of biting and stinging insects; will relieve itching Piles where nothing else will have any effect; is free from all OFFENSIVE ODOR, and prevents Contagious Diseases, and as an external medical and toilet preparation it has no equal. Price 25 cts., by mail 35; Box, 3 cakes, 60cts, by mail 75. Sold by druggists. E. S. WEBSTER, proprietor. Office, 50 N. 5th St., Philadelphia, Pa. Wholesale Depot N. Third st., Phila., Pa. 9 28 cowly

"How I WISH that my Skin was as white and soft as yours," said a lady the other day to a female friend. "You can easily make it so," said the lady addressed. "How!" inquired the first speaker. USE GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP. Sold by all Druggists.

Hill's Hair & Whisker Dye, black or brown, 50 cts. 37-4w

Poem of Welcome.

To the Veterans of Centre County at their Annual Reunion, Howard, Pa., Sept. 22, 1877.

BY REV. J. BENSON AKERS, A. M.

Gladly we hail this joyous day,
While balmy breezes round us play;
Brightly above us beams the sky,
And joy shines forth from every eye.

We greet again the "boys in blue,"
Who meet their friendships to renew;
We share with them the festive cheer,
And bid them cordial welcome here.

Let care be gone, let mirth abound,
And let the joke and laugh go round;
Let each enjoy the heartiest cheer,
Reunion comes but once a year.

And yet we list an undertone,
Midst sounds of joy a plaintive moan;
Midst cheerful songs a sigh we hear,
Midst kindling smiles a falling tear.

Strange world, where mingled sounds arise,
Where mingled scenes may meet our eyes;
The smiling sky, the gathering gloom,
The bridal veil, the opening tomb.

While musing thus with awe profound,
What means each wondrous sight and sound?
There comes before our mental gaze
A vision of the by-gone days.

'Twas years ago when clouds of war
Gleamed threatningly from near and far,
When lightning's flash and thunder's roar
Were seen and heard from shore to shore.

'Twas then they mingled in the fight,
Champions of truth, and God, and right;
With trenchant blades and banners high,
They vowed their country should not die.

They had no bitter thoughts of death,
They drew no sad, desponding breath;
Their country's safety was their care,
For this arose their fervent prayer.

With trembling hearts and anxious eyes,
We saw the dreadful cloud arise;
The awful gloom, the dread portent,
With none to tell us what it meant.

And hence deep, serious fears arose
For what the future might disclose,
And thought profound of what might be
In this fair land of liberty.

Should this be but a passing cloud?
Or should it be the nation's shroud?
Should sunshine smile in peace again
With joyous beams o'er land and main?

Should this dread cloud dissolve in air,
And leave the blessed sunshine there?
Or should the gathering gloom increase
And shut out all the beams of peace?

Not long we wait ere Sumpter's gun
Proclaims the fiery strife begun;
The nation rouses, then amain
They rally from the hill and plain.

Our father's flag, baptized anew,
Unrolls its starry folds to view;
Waving o'er contest fierce and dire,
Midst smoke and battle's fiercest fire.

With sturdy hearts the "boys in blue,"
With willing hands and purpose true,
Raise high wherever they may be
The star decked emblem of the free.

We see brave boys and stalwart men
Unflinchingly their cause maintain;
They face the cannon's shot and shell,
To save the land they love so well.

Through arduous toils our flag they bore,
Through many a conflict long and sore;
Undaunted still they meet the foe,
And lay the hosts of treason low.

Yet midst the strife 'tis sad to know
That many a brother was laid low;
Their blood and lives they freely give,
That Freedom's country still may live.

No hand of friendship kindly near
To soothe their pain, or wipe the tear;
But 'neath the sultry southern skies
They close in death their languid eyes.

And there were other scenes than these,
That were enough the blood to freeze;
Far worse than Southern glades and glens,
The infernal Rebel prison pens.

There our brave boys, by night and day,
In anguish pined their lives away;
Unsheltered from the storm and rain,
They passed the weary hours in pain.

How many, in those days of pain,
Of Home and Mother thought again—
The days of childhood's mirth and play,
And much-loved scenes now far away.

They hoped, yet hoped, alas! in vain,
Their home and friends to see again.
Brave boys, your rest is near at hand,
You'll see no more your childhood's land.

Disease and wounds no power can heal,
And suffering's tongue can ne'er reveal.
They bravely bear. Then comes the day
Of final close. They pass away.

In vain will anxious mothers wait
To see their sons approach the gate;
In vain the beacon light may burn
For those who never will return.

Though far away in unknown graves
May sleep our noble fallen braves,
Still we shall hold their memory dear
And drop for them affection's tear.

We'll think of them in morning's dawn,
When evening brings her shadows on
We'll not forget our brothers brave,
Nor what they did our land to save.

Taught by their proud example, we
Shall glory in our liberty,
And proudly rally evermore
Around the flag our brothers bore.

That flag they boldly raised on high;
Still let it in the breezes fly
Forevermore on land and sea,
The pledge and emblem of the free.

Forever free! As free as now,
For slavery here may cloud no brow;
Its sombre pall has passed away
Before the light of freedom's day.

O'er all the land has freedom smiled
On every woman, man and child;
What'er on earth elsewhere may be,
Our heritage is liberty.

Then let us guard with jealous care
This priceless jewel, rich and rare,
Transmitting to our children dear
The badge which we so proudly wear.

Let us, in this and every age,
Be worthy of our heritage;
Let us, as every need requires,
Be worthy sons of worthy sires.

Then long as yonder spheres shall roll
Their course around the steady pole,
Our Fatherland shall ever be
The proud abode of Liberty.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

ETHAN ALLEN IN MYTOWN.—It is told that the redoubtable Ethan Allen, journeying on military service during the Revolution, dared to pursue his travels over the Great North Road, which ran through the village, on a Sunday morning, with a view to save time for his pressing business; but as he entered Mytown, a short, furry-pated, important little man trotted out from a log-cabin, through whose solitary window he had watched the colonel's approach and seized his horse by the bridle, ordered him to stop, and consider himself arrested as a Sabbath-breaker. But the colonel, in sudden rage at this pious impediment, turned his fierce eyes upon the doughty grand juror, and, drawing sword, waved it over the impertinent's head, shouting, "You——woodchuck! Scuttle back into your burrow, or I'll cut your head off." Whereupon the poor little man trotted back to his cabin in mortal terror, and the colonel went his way, no doubt with a silent chuckle at this rout of a grand juror.—ROSS TERRY COOKE, in *Harper's Magazine for October.*

Dry Goods.

WE WISH TO IMPRESS
WE WISH TO IMPRESS
WE WISH TO IMPRESS
WE WISH TO IMPRESS
ON EVERYBODY'S MIND
ON EVERYBODY'S MIND
ON EVERYBODY'S MIND
ON EVERYBODY'S MIND
THAT ALL OUR PRICES
THAT ALL OUR PRICES
THAT ALL OUR PRICES
THAT ALL OUR PRICES
SUIT THE TIMES
SUIT THE TIMES
SUIT THE TIMES
SUIT THE TIMES

WE HAVE Carpets at 20 cents WE HAVE
WE HAVE Carpets at 25 cents WE HAVE
WE HAVE Carpets at 30 cents WE HAVE
WE HAVE Carpets at 35 cents WE HAVE
WE HAVE Tapestry Brussels at $1 WE HAVE
WE HAVE Tapestry Brussels at $1 WE HAVE

RAG CARPETS
RAG CARPETS
RAG CARPETS
RAG CARPETS
HEMP CARPETS
HEMP CARPETS
HEMP CARPETS
HEMP CARPETS
VENETIAN CARPETS
VENETIAN CARPETS
VENETIAN CARPETS
VENETIAN CARPETS
INGRAIN CARPETS
INGRAIN CARPETS
INGRAIN CARPETS
INGRAIN CARPETS
DAMASK CARPETS
DAMASK CARPETS
DAMASK CARPETS
DAMASK CARPETS
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS
IN GREAT VARIETY
IN GREAT VARIETY
IN GREAT VARIETY
IN GREAT VARIETY
OIL CLOTHS
OIL CLOTHS
OIL CLOTHS
OIL CLOTHS
WINDOW SHADINGS
WINDOW SHADINGS
WINDOW SHADINGS
WINDOW SHADINGS
PATENT SPRING FIXTURES
PATENT SPRING FIXTURES
PATENT SPRING FIXTURES
PATENT SPRING FIXTURES
MOTH-PROOF CARPET FELT
MOTH-PROOF CARPET FELT
MOTH-PROOF CARPET FELT
MOTH-PROOF CARPET FELT
HOUSEKEEPING LINENS
HOUSEKEEPING LINENS
HOUSEKEEPING LINENS
HOUSEKEEPING LINENS
SHEETINGS ALL WIDTHS
SHEETINGS ALL WIDTHS
SHEETINGS ALL WIDTHS
SHEETINGS ALL WIDTHS
PILLOW CASINGS
PILLOW CASINGS
PILLOW CASINGS
PILLOW CASINGS
LADIES DOLMANS
LADIES' DOLMANS
LADIES' DOLMANS
LADIES' DOLMANS

WE HAVE Dolmans at $2 50 WE HAVE
WE HAVE Dolmans at $3 00 WE HAVE
WE HAVE Dolmans at $3 50 WE HAVE

LADIES' TRIMMED HATS
LADIES' TRIMMED HATS
LADIES' TRIMMED HATS
LADIES' TRIMMED HATS
IN THE LATEST STYLES
IN THE LATEST STYLES
IN THE LATEST STYLES
IN THE LATEST STYLES

We Have Dress Goods at 8 cts We Have
We Have Dress Goods at 10 cts We Have
We Have Dress Goods at 12½ cts We Have
We Have Ladies' Shoes at $1.00 We Have
We Have Ladies' Shoes at $1.25 We Have
We Have Ladies' But'n shoes at $1.50 We Have
We Have Men's Plow shoes at $1.25 We Have

In fact, our entire stock which has just been received at prices that will well afford comparison with any others.

S. & A. LOEB.

HARDWARE AND STOVES! HARDWARE AND STOVES!

THOMAS A. HICKS & BRO.

We have a very large and complete stock of Hardware, the largest that was ever before offered by any firm to the people of this county, and are selling at the very lowest possible rates

IRON, STEEL AND NAILS, LOCKS, GLASS AND PUTTY,

Pure White Leads and Linseed Oil; Turpentines and Varnishes, all which we warrant to give satisfaction. Our Pure Lead will cover as much surface as any in the market and cannot be excelled for whiteness. **READY MIXED PAINT** put up in any quantity to suit people, from one-pound cans to one gallon cans, all ready for use. These paints we warrant to be mixed with pure lead and oil, and are free from all adulteration.

MECHANICS' TOOLS.—We pay special attention to this branch, and keep a full line of Saws, Chisels, Hammers, and Bailey's Iron Planes; **Horse Nails of all kinds,** Trace Chains, Hames, Etc. FULL LINE OF SADDLERY OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS. COACH WOOD WORK—Spokes, Felloes, Patent Wheels of the most improved patents; Mrs. Potts' Improved Flat Irons, cheap, convenient and durable—polished or nickel-plated. Johnston's Prepared Kalsomine; put up in 6-pound packages; easily put on, and cheaper than paper. We have all colors.

STOVES.

We have the only Reversible, Top-plate Cooking Stoves in the market. The Keystone, Susquehanna and Juniata, which we warrant to be the best Bakers and the heaviest stoves in the market, we will sell at the very lowest price and give written guarantees. Also all kinds of Ranges and other Stoves COME AND SEE OUR KEYSTON COOK STOVE; IT IS THE HANDSOM ST IN THE WORLD.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup,

For the Cure of Consumption, Coughs and Cold. The great virtue of this medicine is that it ripens the matter and throws it out of the system, purifies the blood, and thus effects a cure.

Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic, for the Cure of Dyspepsia, Indigestion, &c.

The Tonic produces a healthy action of the stomach, creating an appetite, forming chyle, and curing the most obstinate cases of Indigestion.

Schenck's Mandrake Pills, for the Cure of Liver Complaint, &c.

These pills are alterative, and produce a healthy action of the liver without the least danger as they are free from calomel, and yet more efficacious in restoring a healthy action of the liver.

These remedies are a certain cure for Consumption as the Pulmonic Syrup ripens the matter and purifies the blood. The Mandrake Pills act upon the liver, create a healthy bile, and remove all diseases of the liver, often a cause of Consumption. The Sea Weed Tonic gives tone and strength to the stomach, makes a good digestion, and enables the organs to form good blood; and thus creates a healthy circulation of healthy blood. The combined action of these medicines, as thus explained, will cure every case of Consuption, if taken in time, and the use of the medicines pervered in.

Dr. Schenck is professionally at his principal office, corner Sixth and Arch Sts., Philadelphia, every Monday, where all letters for advice must be addressed. Schenck's medicines for sale by all Druggists.

Fine Teas.

WELCH'S TEA!

The Tea-Pot Tea!

This Beautiful Tea
Is valued by me,
For I think it superior,
With nothing inferior.
It serves me,
Preserves me,
And never unnerves me.
When winking
And blinking,
Or sinking
Or thinking,
This tea is worth drinking,
Without any shrinking;
For it clears me
And cheers me,
It lightens,
It brightens,
It heightens,
And bracingly tightens.
It satisfies
And gratifies,
And sinking health it ratifies,
And often beautifies.
It seizes
Diseases,
And eases
And pleases,
And calmly appeases.
It steeps well,
And keeps well,
Dispels well,
And draws well
And tells well,
And that's how it sells well.
It savors
Of flavors,
Which all view as favors.
It regales,
It prevails
And strongly assails,
When anything ails.
All invalids bless it,
And almost caress it,
And Doctors confess it,
Having heard them express it.
It strengthens
And lengthens.
When the frame's a taking
With aching,
With shaking,
And quaking,
You've a cure of its making
This Tea you will find
Is perfectly kind,
To body and mind.
Its virtues to me
Have ne'er failed to be
Of the highest degree.
And therefore you see
What is my opinion of Welch's Tea.

A HOME
Boarding School,
FOR LITTLE CHILDREN.
Thorough Instruction.
HEALTH,
MORALS AND MANNERS,
A SPECIALTY.

Reference—D. G. Bush.

SARAH E. FELL,
37 4t Mechanicsville, Bucks Co., Pa.

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT
The highest premiums awarded to
B. J. Williams,
Manufacturer of
Window Shades and Venitian Blinds.

The largest assortment in the city at prices to suit the times. Window Shades hung with the improved patent fixtures at $2 per window. Blinds repainted and trimmed to look equal to new. Store shades made and lettered. Cornices, Lambrequin Wire Screens, Window Awnings, Repairing, &c. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

B. J. WILLIAMS,
36 tf 16 North Sixth Street, Phila.

In Memoraim. By sending your name and address I will send you a beautiful Lithograph in the form of a Memorial for a deceased relative or friend, with name, date, age and inscription in verse, handsomely inscribed in gold, place for photograph or flowers. Price only 50 cents per copy. In sending order write name correctly, also dates if to be inserted. Address,

WM. RAMSEY,
37-3t 1621 N. 21st St., Philadelphia Pa.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—Letters of administration, *cum testamento annexo*, have been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Alexander Edmiston, late of Union township, deceased. All persons indebted to said estate are hereby requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them for settlement.

J. M. BLAIR,
WILLIAM BROWER,
9-35-6t* Administrators.

---

25 ELEGANT CARDS, No two alike. With name, 10 cts., post paid. HUSTED & Co., Nassau, N. Y. 36-4t

---

New Advertisements.

Valuable Farm
FOR SALE.
AT OAK HALL,
CENTRE COUNTY, PA., ON LINE OF
L. S. C. RAILROAD
CONTAINING ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-SIX ACRES,
Well Improved,
EXCEPT SIXTEEN ACRES
GOOD YOUNG TIMBER.

Water Privileges cannot be surpassed. There is also a good fruit bearing Orchard on the premises. The buildings are very suitable and convenient for farm. will sell all or in part, say 116 acres—with buildings—south of Railroad line, if desired; or 50 acres north of Railroad. Will make a good business place. Address

JOHN S. FOSTER,
35 tf Boalsburg, Centre County, Pa.

The RUSSO-TURKISH WAR
AGENTS WANTED!

For this Comprehensive, Superbly Illustrated History of the present momentous struggle in the East. Its accurate Maps, Plans and many Elegant Engravings are a special feature. It gives a Graphic History of each Country, with historic and descriptive sketches of the primitive manners, picturesque customs and domestic life of the contestants. Describes the

DREADFUL MASSACRE OF CHRISTIANS

in Bulgaria; the Frightful Turkish Attrocities in other places; the uprising of the masses in Berzegovina. It gives the Stirring Battles and Thrilling Incidents of the war, and is the most fascinating and exacting work of the age. Agents are sure of prompt and ready sale. Prospectus Books now ready.

Also Agents Wanted on our Grand Combination Prospectus representing

150 DISTINCT BOOKS

of Universal interest. It includes Agricultural, Biographical, Historical, Religious and Miscellaneous Works, with size, title, and description of each book, specimen pages and specimen illustrations. Sales made from this Prospectus when all single books fail. Also on our

FINE FAMILY BIBLES ENGLISH & GERMAN
PROTESTANT & CATHOLIC,

With Invaluable Illustrated Aids and Superb Bindings. Nearly **100** styles Superior to all others and indispensable to every family.

☞ Particulars free. Address

JOHN E. POTTER & CO., Publishers.
9 36 tf Philadelphia.

GOLD. Great chance to make money. If you can't get gold you can get greenbacks. We need a person in every town to take subscriptions for the largest, cheapest and best illustrated family publication in the world. Any one can become a successful agent. The most elegant work of art given free to subscribers. One agent reports making over $150 in a week. A lady agent reports taking over 400 subscribers in ten days. All who engage make money fast. You can devote all your time to the business, or only your spare time. You need not be away from home over night. You can do it as well as others. Full particulars, directions and terms free. Elegant and expensive outfit free. If you want profitable work send us your address at once. It costs nothing to try the business. No one who engages fails to make great pay. Address "The People's Journal," Portland, Maine. 57-1 year

---

MOTHER'S REMEDY. For Burns and Scalds, Bites of Insects, Poison by Ivy, Frozen Limbs and Parts, Discharging Sores, Milk leg, sore and weak eyes, Boils, Carbuncles, Felons and Styes. Sore Nipples, Broken Breasts, Erysipelas, Acute Pains, Headache, Earache, Toothache, Blind and Bleeding Piles, Bleeding of the Lungs, Uterine Hemorrhage and inflammations and Ulcerations peculiar to females is Sanford's Extract of Witch Hazel. Ask for it, because it is better, stronger, and cheaper than any other, and is warranted by Weeks & Potter, Wholesale Druggists, 360 Washington St., Boston, Mass. 38 4t

---

HERE'S A CHANCE.

Stereographic Views of the GREAT RAILROAD WAR at Pittsburgh, July 21st, 22d and 23d. **Agents wanted everywhere.** Sales unprecedented. No talking required; they sell themselves. 40 different scenes handsomely mounted. Inclose 3-cent stamp for catalogue and terms. Address

BASSFORD & CO.,
35-4t 203 Penn Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

JACKSON'S
BEST & ABOVE ALL.

These brands of Sweet Plug are acknowledged by all to be the **Finest Chewing Tobaccos** in the market. Put up in all shapes and sizes, in mahogany and black wrappers. Sold by the trade generally. Send for samples to the manufacturers.

C. A. JACKSON & CO., Petersburg, Va.
GEO. F. WARDLE, General Agent,
36 4t Nos. 3 and 5 South Water Street, Phila.

LINDSEY'S BLOOD SEARCHER

Is the greatest Blood remedy of the age. Tetter, Scrofula, Ulcers, Boils, Pimples, and all Blood diseases yield to its wonderful powers. Pure Blood is the guarantee of health. Read! "It cured my son of Scrofula."—*J. H. Brooks, Painesville, O.* "It cured my child of Erysipelas."—*Mrs. E. Smeltzer, Larimers, Pa.* Price $1. R. E. SELLERS & CO., Prop'rs, Pittsburgh, Pa. The genuine has our name on bottom of wrappers.

9 22 yeow

GOLD en Harvest for Agents. We send free our new 40 page Illustrated Jewelry and Watch catalogue, with instructions how to make money. Address, M. CRONEGH & CO., Phil'a, Pa., or Milwaukee, Wisconsin. 38 4t

---

GUNS and Revolvers. Illustrated Price List free. Great Western Gun Works, Pittsburg, Pa. 38 4t

---

New Advertisements.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE OF UNSEATED lands. In pursuance of an act of Assembly passed the 20th day of March, A. D. 1824, the Commissioners of Centre county will sell at public sale, at the Court House, in the borough of Bellefonte, on Thursday, the 1st day of November, A. D. 1877, the following described tracts and parts of tracts of unseated lands purchased by the county at Treasurer's sale, and which have remained unredeemed for the space of five years and upwards:

WARRANTEES.	ACRES.	PERCHES.	TWP
Andrew Kuhns	114	00	Boggs
Valentine Meyers	415	00	Curtin
Richard Wain	415	00	"
Richard Tunice	½ of 415	00	"
John Meyers	294	31	"
Christian Rohrer	140	00	"
Joseph Keiso	100	00	"
Jesse Brooks	415	00	"
Samuel Baird	376	00	"
Martha Godfrey	294	31	"
Isaac Buckley	50	00	Ferguson
Josiah Lusby	50	00	"
Richard Mosley	50	00	"
Henry Manley	50	00	"
Unknown	150	00	"
"	271	00	"
"	100	00	"
"	233	65	"
"	100	00	"
"	113	00	"
Richard Parker	400	00	Harris
Wm. Harrison	400	00	"
John Irvin	100	00	"
Unknown	150	00	Haines
"	125	00	"
"	150	00	"
Wm Lowrie	106	22	"
J Henry	345	00	Huston
—— Seely	270	00	"
Adam Kuhns	63	00	"
Wm Chancelor	200	11	"
C Josephson	282	00	"
—— Moore	231	00	"
R Mulholland	100	00	"
Jacob Gretz	236	00	"
Andrew Kuhns	131	00	"
Henry Phillips	433	00	Halfmoon
Ira Fisher	58	12	"
Robert Shaw	226	77	"
Wm Scott	298	32	Liberty
Sarah Wilson	60	00	"
Thomas King	30	00	"
Peter Swartz	30	00	"
Mathew Leech	400	00	"
R & J Hayes	200	00	"
Hugh Shaw	40	00	"
"	50	00	"
Christ Nestleroad	½ of 200	00	"
Margaret Bradford	310	00	"
—— Longbottom	40	00	"
Hugh Shaw	80	00	"
M'Coy & Linn	400	00	Marion
Unknown	200	00	"
"	147	00	"
Paul Zantzinger	½ of 199	00	"
J McKinney	430	00	"
Unknown	125	00	Patton
Wm P Bady			"
Charles Lucas	434	00	Rush
Davis Old	60	00	"
Hardman Phillips	3	100	"
Adam Bergbert, Jr.	433	153	"
Robert King	50	00	"
Rudolph Kelker	393	168	"
Hugh McIntyre	270	00	"
Hugh Patton	323	00	"
Samuel Harris	50	00	"
White & Parson	250	00	"
James Allison	164	10	"
Thomas Grant	70	00	"
Robert King	100	153	"
John Hoover	150	00	"
James Harrison	75	00	"
Robert King	13	12	"
Hugh Hamilton	433	153	"
Christian Huber	50	00	"
John Lee	433	153	"
Thomas Grant	½ of 434	00	"
Robert Miller	433	153	"
Richard Malone	433	153	"
John McConing	313	173	Spring
Unknown	75	00	"
John Beck	100	00	Taylor
Jacob Beck	80	00	"
John Schenck	434	00	"
Dan'l Beck	80	00	"
George Cowher	100	00	"
W. F. Lyon & Co	176	00	"
Ann Arthers	2-0	00	"
John Copenhaver	100	00	"
James Walk	20	00	"
George Mong	100	00	"
William Bourg	180	92	"
Samuel Downing	301	00	"
Thomas Arthurs	408	00	"
W. D Kuhns	15	00	Union
"	10	00	"
Joseph Miller	70	00	"
John Dunwoody	150	00	"
W D Kuhns	25	00	"
John Copp	180	00	"
Samuel Philips	100	00	"
John Irvin	85	00	"
Boyce Davis	17	00	"
Wm Kuhns	40	00	"
Samuel Hayes	80	00	"
"	50	00	"
Charles Wilson	364	00	Walker
Mary Kerrigan	50	00	"
"	105	25	"
B. Russ & Co	56	00	"
John Baker	40	00	"
Margaret Daugherty	94	39	"
Wm Ackert	111	00	"
Capt Osman	200	00	"
Margaret Daugherty	111	42	"
Jane Miller	433	00	Worth
James Hawthorn	433	153	"

J. N. HALL,
ANDREW GREGG,
H. A. MINGLE. } *Commissioners.*

HENRY BEOK, *Clerk.* 9 38 4t

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE.—Pursuant to an order of the Orphan's Court of Centre county, the undersigned will expose to sale by public outcry on the premises, on Saturday, October 13, 1877, at two o'clock P. M., the following described real estate, late of James Pheasant, deceased, to wit: A tract of land situate in Howard township, Centre county, adjoining lands of Christian Bowers, James Antes, James Turner and others, containing about twelve and one-half acres, or thereabouts, about eight acres cleared up and in good state of cultivation, balance covered with good sapling timber. Thereon erected a dwelling house, stable and other outbuildings; good orchard and two good springs.

Terms—One half in cash upon confirmation of the sale, and balance in one year thereafter, with interest, to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises. A rare opportunity is offered of securing a valuable property upon easy terms. J. K. LEATHERS,

Administrator to estate of James Pheasant, deceased. 37-4t

MOUNTAIN EAGLE, Pa., Sept. 12, 1877.

WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA SS.—At Bellefonte, the 13th day of September, A. D., 1877. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Samuel Baum, of Bellefonte, in the county of Centre and State of Pennsylvania, in this said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on creditor's petition, by the district court of said district. ADAM HOY,

Assignee, &c.

AGENTS WANTED! Medals and Diplomas awarded for HOLMAN'S NEW **Pictorial Bibles** **2000 Illustrations.** Address for new circulars, A. J. HOLMAN & CO., 906 Arch Street, Philadelphia. 38 4t

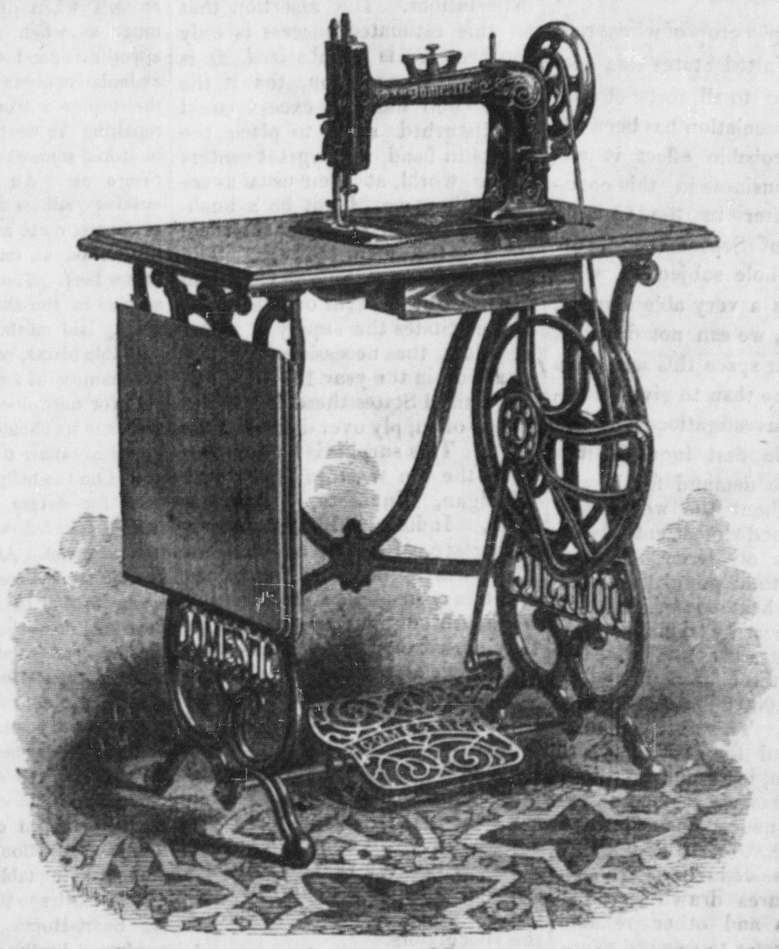
---

NEW OPENING.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS.

SEWING MACHINES, PIANOS & ORGANS.

SEE BUNNELL & AIKENS' NEW OFFER.



Call at the New Store, next door to Newman's, on Alleghany Street.

REMEMBER the Sewing Machine Store where you can have a choice from the largest stock and variety of Machines this side of New York City.

THE NEW DOMESTIC—Still ahead.	THE HOWE—$30.
" ST. JOHN—Latest out.	" WEED—$30.
" DAVIS—With vertical feed.	" REMINGTON—$30.
" NEW AMERICAN—For $30.	" WHITNEY—At $30.
" SINGER—$30.	" WHITE—At $30.

Old Machines repaired or taken in part payment for new ones. Work guaranteed. Second-hand machines of all makes, in good order, at from $5 to $20 each. Parts, Attachments, Needles, Needle Cases, Four-wheeled Castors, and Oil, for all machines. Mair's Plating Machine $2.50. Barbour's Best Linen Thread. Williamantic Spool Cotton, and John English's Best Hand Sewing Needles on hand.

☞ By sending 50 cts. to the above parties, one doz. Assorted Needles for any Machine will be sent by return mail.

A LARGE DISCOUNT TO CASH BUYERS.

ADDRESS **BUNNELL & AIKENS,**
9 26 BELLEFONTE, PA

Miscellaneous.

WE WILL mail one and one-half dozen of the most beautiful new chromos, in French oil color, ever seen for $1.00. They are mounted in 8x10 black enamel and gold mats, oval opening and outsell any thing now before the public. Satisfaction guaranteed. Two samples for 25 cents, or six for 50 cents. Send 10 cents for grand illustrated catalogue with chromo of Moonlight on the Rhine, or 20 cts for two Landscapes and Calla Lilies on black ground. J. LATHAM & CO., 419 Washington street, Boston, Mass. Headquarters for Chromos, Engravings, and Art Works. **A FORTUNE.**
june, sept. & oct.

RUPTURE

Those wishing Relief and Cure for RUPTURE should consult Dr. J. A. SHERMAN, 258 Broadway, New York.

Send 10cts. for his new book, with Photographic likenesses of bad cases before and after cure. Beware of cheats who pretend to furnish Dr. Sherman's treatment.

One of these fellows, a German clerk, now calling himself Dr. W. G. Crempien, is indicted on complaint of Dr. S. and awaits trial for forgery and embezzlement. 38 4t

---

Agents Wanted for the
ILLUSTRATED HISTORY OF THE GREAT RIOTS

It contains a full account of the reign of terror in Pittsburg, Baltimore, and other cities. The conflicts between the troops and the mob. Terrible conflagrations and destruction of property. Thrilling scenes and incidents, etc. Send for a full description of the work and our extra terms to agents. Address, National Publishing Co., Phil'a, Pa. 38 4t

---

TRIFLING
WITH A COLD IS ALWAYS DANGEROUS
USE
WELLS' Carbolic Tablets,
a sure remedy for **COUGHS**, and all diseases of the **THROAT, LUNGS, CHEST, and MUCOUS MEMBRANE.**
PUT UP ONLY IN BLUE BOXES.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
C. N. CRITTENTON, 7 Sixth Avenue, New York. 16 4w

New Advertisements.

JUST RECEIVED AT
WELCH'S
Cheap Book, Stationery & Variety Store an
ENTIRE NEW STOCK
OF ZEPHYRS

Of every grade and color. Embroidering Silks, all colors. Mottos, 4c each. Splints, white and brown, of all sizes, from 5 to 25c bunch. White and black Perforated Board at 8 and 10c per sheet. Black Mottos 1c.

Nickel Belts at 17 cents each.

Note Paper, at 7 and 10c quire.
Envelopes at 5c per pack.
Pins at 2c per paper.
Shoe Lacings at 5c per dozen.
Paper Collars at 5c per box.
Motto Frames at all prices.
Handsome Chromos at 5c each.

Pocket-Books.

The largest and most complete assortment of Pocket-books and Specie Purses ever seen in this place.

School Books

for schools of every grade. A handsome lot of Roll Plate Jewelry at cost.

CONFECTIONERY

at wholesale and retail. We will hereafter keep the largest and most complete assortment of everything in this line, and will offer them at the lowest prices for cash.

CIGARS

at 4c each—equal to any that are usually sold at five cents.

PEANUTS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Five cents per quart, $1.40 per bushel.
Store next door to the Post-office.

JAMES WELCH & CO.

New Advertisements.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL
View of Marriage!
WOMAN AND MARRIAGE

A Guide to Wedlock and confidential Treatise on the duties of marriage and the causes that unfit for it; the secrets of Reproduction and the Diseases of Women. A book for private, considerate reading. 200 pages, price 50 cts.

A PRIVATE MEDICAL ADVISER!

On all disorders of a Private Nature arising from Self Abuse, Excesses, or Secret Diseases, with the best means of cure, 224 large pages, price 50 cts.

A CLINICAL LECTURE on the above diseases and those of the Throat and Lungs, Catarrh, Rupture, the Opium Habit, &c., price 10 cts.

Either book sent postpaid on receipt of price; or all three, containing 500 pages, beautifully illustrated, for 75 cts.

Address DR. BUTTS, No. 12 N. 6th St. St. Louis, Mo.

Dr. A. G. OLIN'S Private Hospital, 207 East Washington St., Chicago, Ill., for the cure of all Diseases of a Private nature, resulting from early abuses or infection of either Sex. Seminal Weakness producing Epilepsy, Loss of Memory, Impaired Sight, Lost Manhood or Impotency, Nervous Debility, permanently cured; diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Liver, Lungs, Asthma, Catarrh, Piles, and Chronic Diseases, and DISEASES OF FEMALES, yield to his treatment. Dr. Olin has had a life-long experience, and cures where others fail. She is a graduate of the Reformed School, uses no mercury, has the largest practice in the U. S. LADIES requiring treatment with private home and board, call or write. Every convenience for patients. Send fifty cents for sample of Rubber Goods and circular of important information by express. DR. OLINS. Female Pills, $5 per Box. Consultation free.

MARRIAGE GUIDE 224 pages. Sent free. Information for the young and middle aged of both Sexes, on all diseases of a private nature. Valuable advice to the married and those contemplating marriage. How to be healthy and truly happy in the married relation. Everybody should get this book. Price 50 cents, to any address, sealed.

$2500 A YEAR. Agents wanted. Business legitimate. Particulars free. Address J. WORTH & CO., St Louis, Mo.

$3 GOLD PLATED WATCHES. Cheapest in the known world. *Sample Watch Free to Agents.* Address, A. COULTER & Co., Chicago.

OPIUM and Morphine Habit absolutely and speedily cured. Painless; no publicity. Send stamp for particulars. DR. CARLTON, 167 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

$45 PREMIUM WATCH AND CHAIN—a stem-winder. Free with every order. Gold fit free. J. B. Gaylord & Co., Chicago, Ill.

LEARN TELEGRAPH Young Men and Ladies, and earn from $45 to $90 per month. Good situations guaranteed. Small salary while learning. Address, with stamp, SHERMAN TELEGRAPH Co Oberlin, O. 36 5t

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Terms: $2.00 Per Annum in Advance

Farm, Garden & Household.

Wheat—Probable Supply and Demand.

We devote considerable space to the discussion of the amount of wheat raised last season and the probable demands on us from Europe, which indicates that farmers have every reason to feel encouraged; that full prices will be realized for their wheat if marketed at the proper time. When that time shall come, we can gain no definite data, but if there is any thing reliable in the reports of experienced grain men, it is sure to come sooner or later, and the only suggestion we have to make in the matter is to wait and see. The following interesting article upon this subject is from the "Practical Farmer," and is worthy the careful perusal of every Centre county farmer:

The immense crop of wheat raised by the United States this year has given rise to all sorts of estimates, and speculation has been rife as to the probable effect it will have upon business in this country. A writer in the Chicago "Tribune," of September 5, reviews the whole subject in what we regard as a very able manner, and, perhaps, we can not devote a portion of our space this week to a better purpose than to give a summary of his investigations and deductions. He first inquires into the aggregate demand for breadstuffs throughout the world, and this is governed almost entirely by the demands of Great Britain. Taking the total population, the acreage of wheat sown, and the demand for near by traffic as a basis, he estimates the total demand for wheat in the United Kingdom at about 180,000,000 to 185,000,000 bushels. The average total crop produced for several years past has been, in round numbers, 100,000,000 bushels, leaving an average annual necessity for foreign wheat of 80,000,000 to 85,000,000 bushels. These deductions are sustained by figures drawn from official reports and other reliable sources, and refer to general averages for a series of years. For the year 1877-78, the demand will be increased above these figures, because the acreage of wheat sown last year is below the average, and the yield is deficient. The lowest estimate for this year places the total foreign demand at 90,000,000 bushels.

Besides Great Britain, the countries of Northern Europe take about one-fourth of the exportable supply of the United States, and South America and the West Indies also draws largely from the same source. Tables from the report of the Bureau of Statistics, for 1876, are given, which show that, aside from Great Britain, the amount of wheat exported was 72,776,470 bushels, and of flour, over 2,600,000 barrels.

The sources of supply are next considered. As is well known, Russia is the principal competitor of America in the wheat market. Twenty years ago Russia supplied England with 23 per cent. of her imports, and the United States furnished only 27 per cent. Now this country furnishes 58 to 59 per cent., and Russia only 11 per cent. According to the New York Produce Exchange Weekly, Russia had usually sent 20,000,000 bushels to England, and to the other countries of Europe 25,000,000 bushels. For ten years past her total exports have averaged 49,000,000 bushels. The war with Turkey has almost cut off this source of supply to Great Britain. The Black Sea is blockaded, the railroads used largely for military purposes, and production has decreased and home consumption has increased. Roumania exports annually about 15,000,000 bushels, mostly in Southern Europe. The war will cause a deficiency in this supply, which will probably be filled by the United States. India will probably supply Great Britain with nine or ten millions of bushels this year. Australia will have a smaller surplus than last year, and France will not, in all probability, be able to spare any.

The latest estimate of the crop just harvested in this country is 325,000,000 bushels, which is 17,000,000 bushels more than the largest crop ever harvested before. Of this, 216,000,000 bushels will be needed at home, leaving 109,000,000 bushels for export. Twenty-eight or thirty million bushels are reserved for other countries outside of Great Britain, which leaves seventy-nine or eighty millions for supplying that country. This is only ten or fifteen millions less than the entire supply needed. That is, instead of fifty-eight per cent. only, we can supply 82 to 88 per cent. of all the wheat Great Britain needs to import, besides increasing exports to other countries about 50 per cent. Here the writer comes to what he terms the mainpointin all this inquiry, viz: "Will the deficiency in the supplies from other foreign countries to Great Britain be equal to the increased supply in the United States, which is put at 27,000,000 bushels morethan usual?

The deficiency from Russia is put 10,000,000 bushels, and from France and Germany 5,000,000 to 7,000,000 bushels. India and Egypt are expected to increase their supplies, but these will be offset by the decrease from Roumania, Turkey and Australia. This leaves from twelve to fifteen millions over prospective demands, in case the crops of the Western States turn out according to the most sanguine expectations. The assertion that all this estimated success is only prospective, is emphasized, as is also another assertion, that if the 15,000,000 bushels excess could be disturbed so as to place the stocks in hand, in the great centers of the world, at their usual average, "there would not be a bushel of wheat in excess of the usual stock at the end of 1877-78." The article closes as follows: "In all the rest of the world outside of the United States the supply of wheat is below the necessities for consumption in the year 1877-78. In the United States there is a larger excess of supply over demand than usual. This surplus is held entirely in the ten Western States, viz: Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Tennessee, Missouri, and Kansas. The farmers in these ten States will this year govern the prices of wheat throughout the world. If they crowd their surplus into market, prices of wheat everywhere in the world will decline below the minimum prices of the past ten years; and, on the other hand, if they hold it back, prices are likely to rise far above the average prices of the same period. From the present standpoint, it seems more than probable that the year will witness great fluctuations in prices and periods of great excitement among the speculators."

Mr. James Caird, in his annual letter to the London "Times" on the harvest prospects, corroborates the view taken by this writer. With the closest economy he estimates the requirements of Great Britain over home production, at 89,000,000 bushels. He says:

"If we were the only country that required help, and if we could rely on the continuance of the large scale of foreign imports which has marked the last four years, there would be little cause for apprehension, but, with the exception of some parts of Spain, all Western Europe is deficient, and the ports of the Black Sea are closed, while a renewal of the famine in India can hardly admit of any increase of the large supply we have received from that quarter during the present year. We must, therefore, look to America for a considerable increase even on her great exports of the last four years, and, if the war in Turkey continues, the vast resources of the United States and Canada will indeed be severely taxed to make good the wants of this country and Western Europe. The small home crop of 1875, supplemented by the largest import we have ever yet recieved, afforded five and one-half bushels per head. The deficient crop of 1876 with an import which somewhat exceeds 12,000,000 quarters, has afforded very little over five bushels. If the Black Sea ports continue closed for the coming harvest year we may have to restrict consumption to considerably less than five bushels ahead. The other home grown crops promise little aid, barley being deficient, and oats not above an average, while potatoes are not much diseased. In 1866 and 1867, when from two deficient crops and comparatively small imports the quantity of wheat for consumption fell below five bushels a head, the price was 64 shillings. In the past 25 years the quantity has on several occasions fallen below that mark, and the price of these years has averaged 60 shillings. If, therefore, the Black Sea ports continue closed during the coming harvest year, we may be thankful if it goes no higher."

Milk and Beef Animals.

EDS. COUNTRY GENTLEMAN: Concerning this question we have "a very pretty quarrel as it stands." I have no idea of taking a hand in a free fight; and it is evident that all the parties in this discussion are entirely able to take care of themselves and their opinions. I am not a breeder of Short-Horns or of Jerseys; my father had some fine grades of one breed, and I have some of the other. They have great excellencies and some faults; and I contemplate the contest over this question of beef and milk from the same animals, with the philosophic calmness of the old lady so often quoted who watched the fight between her husband and the bear.

There is one point, however, that has been hinted at or suggested in the course of the controversy which I do not remember to have seen fully brought out, and which seems to me might help to settle the question, or at least to quiet it—for of course each party will continue of the same opinion as before the discussion began. The point is this: does the milking animal, when fattened and killed, "cut up" as well as the one bred solely for beef? Mr. Hardin's position, as I understand, is that a good milk-producing animal is not a best beef producer. The milking Short-Horn men seem to claim that their cattle when not in milk will increase their weight of carcass as rapidly as any beef animals. Cannot both be right? I find that my animals when dry will eat about as much as when giving milk. If the appetite is good and the digestive and assimilative organs are active, of course the surplus nutriment assimilated, after repairing the waste of the system, will be stored somewhere in some shape for future use. An animal of superior milking qualities may increase its weight of carcass quite as rapidly and with as little food as one bred specially for prime beef. The latter will store its surplus in the shape of beef of best quality laid on the frame in the most desirable places, so as to make the largest quantity of best cuts. The animal bred for milk does not appear so particular in its choice of storage room. A pound of tallow stored on the intestines or laid on the belly will be just as available for future milk production as though marbled with the lean on the loin or twist. And just here is the crucial test where the milking animal seems to fail in comparison with the beef-bred one—the butchers as well as the breeders (except, perhaps, those of milking Short-Horns) say that their carcasses do not cut up so well; there is a little more paunch and little less loin and twist; the best meats are a little thinner and the cheaper cuts a little thicker. And those epicures, who prefer to be called connoisseurs, make a similar distinction as to quality when brought to the table.

Both parties to the discussion of milking Short-Horns will doubtless feel reinforced by the recent award at Liverpool, as quoted by the "Country Gentleman"—"every *indication* of milking character, combined to *fair* grazing qualities" (italics mine). It seems to me that it virtually admits all that Mr. Hardin has claimed.

But if the milking Short-Horn is not the best beef animal, it by no means follows that it is not the best animal for many farmers. Not every farmer does, or is so situated that he can, make a "gilt-edged" article, either of butter or cheese, or milk or beef, at a cost that will give a profit when marketed. The man who gets 75 cents a pound for his Jersey or Guernsey butter will keep those cows at a profit, though their carcasses should go for dogs' meat at the end of their usefulness; and so with the Ayrshire man, who has a first-class market for first-class milk or cheese; and I imagine that the man who supplies a critical market with prime beef at fancy prices will content himself, if he is not compelled to confine himself to Short-Horns "straight."

But the great majority of us make only "medium to good" butter, cheese or beef, and fortunately for us, the great mass of consumers are only able to buy such; and if we get less for butter or cheese, we get something additional for beef; if we do not get so much for our beef, we have had something from the dairy product. There is plenty of room among us mediocre farmers for milking Short-Horns, Herefords, Devons, Galloways, and any or all other good breeds and their grades.

FRANKLIN SHERMAN.

FAIRFAX COUNTY, VA.

BREACHY STOCK.—In the well settled parts of the country there is not so much trouble about breachy stock as there used to be; but even now, neighbors are sometimes made enemies for life by the destructive inroads of such depredators. In Ohio and some other States, stock laws are very defective, and yet it seems reasonable that every man should take care of his own. In other words, a landholder should not feel obliged to *fence out* his neighbor's cattle, but the owner of cattle should be constrained to *fence them in*. It is certain that nothing can be more annoying to the farmer than to raise a fine crop and then have his neighbor's hungry stock break in and destroy it. Some of the prairie States have set a good example in this matter; and in the older States, where land is so much higher priced, and farms smaller in the average, these matters, one would suppose, would be susceptible of easy adjustment.—*Minn. Gazette.*

Raising Poultry.

I intend to go into the country to invest in poultry. Now, as I have had no experience in that line, I thought you might be kind enough to assist me. When would be the best time to start, and where; and what sort of chickens and how many would it be best to start with?

ANS:—There are not very many ways by which a man can lose money so easily, while diligently attending to his business, as by attempting to succeed in poultry farming without having any experience in the occupation. It looks easy enough to the novice to rear a number of chickens, while a little figuring on the eggs and the poultry for market promises results delusively enticing. A little experience, however, is certain to darken the bright prospect, and a shrewd man instead of incurring this experience himself should profit by that of others. The lesson taught by this is that not one in ten of those who have tried to realize, not a fortune, but even a livelihood, in this way, has been successful. Every one who keeps poultry on a small scale knows that it is a risky business, and the dangers from disease and other causes increase in disproportionate ratio where a large number of fowls are kept. The man who is resolved to try the experiment, should, therefore, as an indispensable precautionary measure, visit some farm where many birds are kept, and then thoroughly post himself on the multitude of ailments to which they are subject, and the best system of managing them. It would be well also to get one of the numerous works treating of the subject and study it carefully, so that on the first appearance of any disease among his flock, he may know at once what remedies to apply, and so have a good chance to prevent it from spreading. The preliminary outlay of ten dollars spent in this manner will frequently prevent the loss of as many hundreds during the progress of the undertaking.

If it is intended to supply eggs to the market, fall would be the best time to begin operations, and then, by judicious management, the hens could easily be brought to lay all winter when the sale of eggs is the most profitable. If raising poultry, however, is the end in view, early in spring would be a better season to start in the business; for in this way the numerous dangers from inclement weather would be, to a great extent, avoided, while there would be ample time to hatch as many broods of chicks as desirable, to find their way to the market as spring chickens in due season.

On the supposition that the poultry and eggs are intended for market, the best place for establishing a poultry farm would be in the neighborhood of some large town or city, or at any rate at a point from which transportation to market is quick and cheap. Besides the saving in freight thus made, cheap food in the shape of various kinds of offal can then be procured. In locating the site, it would be unwise to purchase or rent good ground, as very inferior land is quite as favorable for the purpose and can be had at a much lower figure. With regard to the choice of birds, there is a great diversity of opinion, even among men who have been very successful in the business; but White Leghorns are generally considered to be, on the whole, the most profitable layers; while the offsprings of a cross between the Light Brahmas and the common barn yard fowl, make excellent sitters. Brahmas mated with large Dorking cocks produce a fine, large fowl, which cannot be excelled by any pure breed for hardiness, quick growth and ease of fattening. Houdans and Polands are also profitable birds and great favorites with experienced poultry keepers. It would be highly imprudent for a tyro in the business to start with a large number of birds, and a novice, if wise, would do well to purchase no more than two or three dozen at the outset, and increase his stock when he has served an apprenticeship to the business. In any case, there ought not to be more than from 50 to 75 birds to each acre in the run, nor should there be a greater number than this allotted to each poultry house.

FALL PLOUGHING.—Mr. Harris says, in the *American Agriculturist*: "I am convinced that we shall find it to our interest to work our land more and more in the fall—and the earlier the better. Our springs are short, and we are in a hurry to get in the seed; the land is wet, and if ploughed in this condition, we do more harm than good. If we wait until it gets dry, it is apt to turn up lumpy, and much harrowing, cultivating, and rolling is required, to get it in anything like good condition. And as everything is crowding us, we are often obliged to put in the crop with some of the land so hard that, unless we have an unusually wet spring, the seed is a long time in coming up, and the crops are 'spotty.' And it is these poor spots that pull down the 'average yield' to such a low figure. I have in my own barley field to-day portions that will probably give fifty bushels per acre, and spots where the yield will not be ten bushels. And yet these latter spots are naturally the strongest and richest land in the field."

Notes on Plows and Plowing.

Deere & Co., plow manufacturers, say in their circular: "When hardened shears need sharpening, they should be ground like any other tempered tool. When the temper is once drawn, it can be restored by an ordinary blacksmith, without risk of breakage. The tendency of a plow to take its full width of a furrow is varied by lengths of doubletrees. A short one narrows the cut; a long one widens it. Lengthening the tugs causes the plow to run deeper in hard ground, and will also steady it if from dullness it inclines to run on its point. If shallow plowing is desired, and the lower hole in the clevis is not enough, shortening the tugs will aid it. In hard ground the point and edge of the share require to be set at a greater angle of penetration, or with more "bottom suck" than in mellow soil, owing to the different degree of resistence. Any plow will run on its point when the bottom of landside has worn convex, so that a straight edge, when applied to its base, does not touch both point and heel. A dull plow always inclines to run on its point. A sharp plow will always incline to run on its point when the resistance of the soil is greater than its inclination to penetrate. A plow naturally wings when opening the first furrow; and a plow that is run beyond the depth to which it is adapted will wing or crowd over towards landside in the same manner, and likewise if the edge of share turns up. The winging of a plow is caused by the edge of the share being turned down too much to suit the depth of plowing or condition of soil. To remedy, file the underside or bend the share up a little. In hard, and also in sticky ground, the plow will run best with edge of share set down. In mellow soils the edge of share requires rolling up a little to prevent winging, especially if plowing shallow.

Selecting Seed Wheat.

A correspondent to the *Rural World*, writing upon the subject of selecting wheat for sowing, says: "Although it is admitted that there is no decline in the fertility of the soil, but, on the contrary, a great improvement on the past, it is nevertheless acknowledged that there is a great falling off in the production per acre of wheat, in the principal grain-growing sections. This degeneracy is attributed to the fly, rust, frost, dry weather and wet, all of which undoubtedly have their influence, and in certain localities often do great damage. But a correspondent of the *Country Gentleman*, from Cleveland, Tenn., thinks that this deterioration is due chiefly to the careless selection of seed, and reports the following result of experiments in that direction: The result of my experiments with at least 38 different varieties of wheat for years, proves beyond a doubt that good, healthy, unadultered seed, selected and saved as farmers select and save their seed corn, will not run out or deteriorate in the least, but grow better. To illustrate and prove this fact, I desire to give the result of an experiment made this season. Last June I picked seven pounds of the best centre heads of my wheat, and drilled it eleven inches apart in rows, at the rate of only forty pounds to the acre. It grew most luxuriantly, and was entirely too thick for large heads. It attained a height of six and one-half feet, and much of it fell down. April 20, it commenced heading; was reaped June 11, and to-day (June 23) it was threshed, making, according to the report of a committee, over sixty-seven bushels per acre."

DAIRY HINTS.—First get the best cows—not of those races which have been bred with reference to making butchers' meat—but of Ayrshires or Jerseys, which have been bred especially for milk and butter. Cross thoroughbred bulls of these upon native cows, noted for giving good milk and lots of it, and save the heifers which bear the marks of good milkers—broad hips, deep flanks, fine hair, good escutcheon, yellow skin, especially in the ear, &c. Next, feed well. A cow should be in good condition when she calves, that her first flow of milk should be abundant—and it should never be checked by insufficient food, because, once checked, it is rarely recovered again with the same calf. Before calving, good grass, with a little meal, say two quarts per day, or good hay, with same amount of meal, will keep a cow in most excellent condition. A few days before calving substitute peas for meal, and her bag will not be so liable to injury after calving. During the milking period let her rations be peas and meal, two of the former to one of the latter—or two of bran to one of meal, and plenty of good grass or hay. The peas and bran may be alternated with decided advantage. A cow is at her best when from six to twelve years old.—*Indiana Farmer.*

Lake Ky, o., stands among the Rocky Mountains at an elevation of 8,500 feet above the sea, or more than 2,200 feet higher than the Tip Top House on Mount Washington.

"Lawyer," the so-called main chief of the Nez Perces Indians, has a brother in Oregon who is a regular ordained Presbyterian minister.

Shade for Poultry.

Everybody knows that our domestic fowls love shady places during the hot days, as they do sunny spots in cold weather. Shade is essential to their comfort, and we may safely add to their lives. All places where the sun does not shine are not fit resorts for the denizens of the poultry yard. A damp, confined atmosphere is worse than the blazing sun. Roup, catarrh, rheumatism and many other similar ailments inevitably result from ranging in such localities. Nor is the close, stifled, but dry air, found in tight buildings, under floors or in stable lofts, scarcely better. Disease is contracted, vermin multiplied, and the profit side of the poultry ledger remains blank.

Fowls of all kinds delight in the shade furnished by an open shed, so arranged as to admit the air from all points of the compass. If the floor is of earth, well raised and pulverized, so much the better. They will enjoy the dust bath and keep cool at the same time. The live oak also forms and excellent shade, provided there are not too many in close proximity. In the heat of the day, the young and high-flying kinds can be found high up among the branches, while the heavier and sober-minded ones enjoy their *siesta* upon the cool ground.

This may seem a matter of trifling importance to the farmer, with his hundred acres of cotton, corn and wheat, but we have always noticed that all such men know how to appreciate a nicely-cooked dish of eggs and plenty of them, and a fat, juicy chicken for occasional dinners.

CLOVER AFTER POTATOES.—The Maine Farmer says: We were long since reluctantly convinced that clover will not flourish nearly as well following a crop of potatoes, as it will after most other farm crops. Experience has taught us—and a somewhat extended observation has proved that our experience is not exceptional—that a well set, thick field of clover is rarely to be met with following a grain crop after potatoes. Indeed so fully have we been convinced of this, that we have at times thought the statement would be safe, that such could not be found. The results are different, without doubt, on different soils, and on the same soil when under treatment; still the rule, we are confident, holds good. Since your attention was called to this matter we have carefully observed results. We had under observation last year a large field of uniformly strong soil, previously plowed and manured alike and at the same time, all sown with wheat when seeded to clover—a part of which had been planted with corn and a part to potatoes. When the grass—mostly clover—was cut, that on the portion where corn was, was judged to be double that where potatoes were grown.

Salting Wheat.

This is a matter that is again exciting the rural mind; not simply wheat alone, but other crops as well. Just now it is wheat, as that is the crop now being put in. We have several queries concerning it—when to apply salt for wheat and on grass land, and how much per acre? For wheat it can be applied before or after sowing. We should prefer before sowing, harrowing in with the wheat. The quantity depends upon conditions, but three to five bushels per acre is enough, perhaps. The case of a man in Michigan who applied a ton per acre, by mistake of his hired man, is exciting considerable comment. The result in that case proved good, and now some are wondering whether salt is not, after all, just the thing needed. From experiments that have been made at different times, we learn that a large quantity of salt can be applied to land without apparent injury, but that a smaller quantity serves the purpose just as well. In experiments made a long time ago in England, as much as forty-four bushels were applied without injury. On one plot sixty-two bushels per acre were applied, but this quantity reduced the product nearly one-half. The best product was obtained with five and a half bushels of salt, with plenty of manure. Salt hastens the growth of wheat so that it will mature four to five days earlier than it would without. It is thought to prevent blight and mildew, stiffens the straw, makes it brighter and the grain plumper. It is on soils that contain a good deal of humus and ammonia that salt shows best effects; it eliminates the ammonia and converts it into shape for plant food. It also acts upon other mineral elements, rendering them soluble. The proper way to learn its effects is to salt alternate plats of the wheat field. Leave first land or plat unsalted and sow one bushel on second land, two on the next, three on the next, and so on. In this way one can learn something definite as to the quantity needed on his soil. On grass land sow in fall or spring, and ascertain the quantity needed in the same way. Refuse salt can be purchased at very low prices, and we have no doubt that it will pay to apply it.—[Practical Farmer.

Joseph Jacobs, of London, Ont., has been sentenced to seven years' imprisonment for biting off his wife's nose under pretence of giving her a parting kiss.

Strawbridge & Clothier, Dry Goods.

Strawbridge & Clothier,

ARE NOW OPENING ONE OF THE MOST SUPERB ASSORTMENTS OF

DRESS FABRICS,

BOTH FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC, EVER OFFERED IN THIS COUNTRY, OUR OWN DIRECT IMPORTATIONS.

800 PIECES FRENCH ARMURES,
At 50, 55 and 75 cts.

500 PIECES MATELASSE BEIGES,
In every width and quality.

200 PIECES EMPRESS POPLINS,
All wool and in all the new shades,
45, 50 and 62½ cts.

1,000 Pieces Black Cashmeres,
In twenty different qualities, from
50 cts. to $2 00 per yard.

These goods, made expressly to our own order, are, we believe, made by the best maker and dyed by the best dyer in the world. In regard to beauty of appearance and durability in wear they are not equalled by any other goods.

IN DOMESTIC DRESS FABRICS,
We also offer all the best makes, fresh from the mills, at the lowest cash prices.

We are distributing large quantities of
MUSLINS AND SHEETINGS
In every standard make, at prices peculiar to ourselves.

Also—
CANTON FLANNELS,
Of which we offer 2,000 pieces of every known quality and price.

IN BLANKETS AND QUILTS,
We are now prepared to exhibit goods manufactured in this country and Europe, expressly for ourselves.

In Housefurnishing Linen Goods,
We offer an immense stock personally selected in Ireland and Scotland by our own linen buyer.

OUR STOCK OF FLANNELS
Is also larger than ever before.

STAPLE FABRICS,
Made of cotton, wool or linen, we offer inducements not to be surpassed in the United States.

NOTE.—Send for samples of whatever you may need in Dry Goods, and we will guarantee your orders will be filled promptly and satisfactorily.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,
N. W. COR. EIGHTH & MARKET STS.,
PHILADELPHIA.

NOW TO BUY

Goods Cheap

We have the largest stock of

Boots and Shoes

Ever offered to Centre County trade, and are bound to sell at prices

ASTONISHINGLY LOW!

WE OFFER NO

BUNCOMBE,

in the way of a schedule of prices, but we mean

ALL WE SAY!

Call and see if we do not.

JOHN POWERS,

No. 5 Bush's Arcade.
9 34 3m

Boots & Shoes.

WILLIAM NEWCOMER,

Boot and Shoe-Maker.

Repairing done on short notice. Also, agent for the celebrated Grover & Baker Lock Stitch Sewing Machines. Machines of all kinds repaired or exchanged.

☞ Humes' Block, next door to post-office.
v8-n16-1y

Clothing.

1877— —1877

Spring & Summer Season

MONTGOMERY & CO.,

Manufacturers of

CLOTHING

Hats, Caps & Shirts.

Cash Sales and Small Profits.

We will make a Good Suit—To your own exact measure—from all-wool fabric—guaranteed fit or no sale—for..... $20 00

We will make good suits to order for..... $21 00
We will make good suits to order for..... 22 00
We will make good suits to order for..... 23 00
We will make good suits to order for..... 24 00
We will make good suits to order for..... 25 00

We will sell better Hats and Caps for less money than elsewhere.
We will sell fine Suits for less money than elsewhere.
We will sell anything in our store cheaper than elsewhere.
Why will you buy common store clothes when our fine goods are only a trifle higher? Remember, a good fit guaranteed or no sale.
Orders solicited now for clothing.

Farmers, Bankers, Merchants and Mechanics,

all people save money by buying fine clothing of

MONTGOMERY & CO.

No. 7 Brockerhoff Row.
9-4-tf

WM. S. TRIPPLE,
MERCHANT TAILOR,

McCAFFERTY'S NEW BUILDING,
Opposite Depot.
Has just received a large invoice of

GENTLEMENS'

FURNISHING GOODS.

of the latest styles,

FASHIONABLE SUITS

MADE TO ORDER AT

LOW CASH PRICES
v5-12-1

BETTER than Western LANDS

D. B. NEVIN, 725 SANSOM ST., PHILADELPHIA, Pa., has for sale thousands of acres of choice improved and unimproved lands, in Delaware and Maryland, within a few hours by rail, of the Philadelphia and New York markets. Climate healthful; lands cheap; railroads, churches and school houses abundant—splendid opportunity for colonies. Send for illustrated pamphlets, Free. 24 13t

Coal, Lime, &c.

WM. SHORTLIDGE BOND VALENTINE

COAL COAL
COAL COAL
COAL COAL
COAL COAL

Shortlidge & Co.,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

—

COAL UNDER ROOF,

FROM THE

WILKESBARRE BALTIMORE COAL CO'S MINES,

prepared expressly for family use.

BEST COAL

IN MARKET.

Also, SHAMOKIN ANTHRACITE COAL.

—

LIME LIME
LIME LIME
LIME LIME
LIME LIME

LIME!

WOOD or COAL BURNT.

CHALLENGES COMPETITION AS TO

QUALITY.

—

POWDER POWDER
POWDER POWDER
POWDER POWDER
POWDER POWDER

Agents for the sale of

DUPONT'S

POWDER.

RIFLE, SPORTING and BLASTING POWDER constantly on hand, which is sold in large or small quantities.

—

FUSE FUSE FUSE
FUSE FUSE FUSE
FUSE FUSE FUSE
FUSE FUSE FUSE

FUSE:

BEST COTTON, HEMP, AND TAPE FUSE FOR BLASTING.

—

FIRE BRICK AND GROUND FIRE CLAY,

All of which are being sold at the very

Lowest Prices.

CONSUMERS OF AND DEALERS IN THE ABOVE ARTICLES ARE SOLICITED TO GIVE US A CALL!

Office and Yard near South End of old Bagle Valley Railroad Depot.
v5n24-tf

Bush House.

IMPORTANT TO TRAVELERS!

—THE—

BUSH HOUSE!

BELLEFONTE, PA.

has been recently thoroughly Renovated and Repaired, and under the management of the New Proprietor, MR. F. D. McCOLLUM, formerly of Pittsburgh, is First-Class in All its Appointments.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS

Are offered to those in attendance at COURT, and others remaining in town for a few days at a time.

The Largest and most Superbly Designed Hotel in Central Pennsylvania.

ALL MODERN CONVENIENCES. GO TRY THE BUSH HOUSE.

F. D. McCOLLUM, Proprietor.

Hardware.

HARDWARE!

JAMES HARRIS & CO.

ARE SELLING VERY LOW

REAPER SECTIONS AND REPAIRS,
And all kinds of Farming Tools.
RAKES FORKS, SCYTHES, CRADLES, SPROUT'S HAY FORKS,
ROPE BLOCKS, ETC., ETC.,
As well as all kinds of HARDWARE, to meet all demands in this line. 25

Hotels.

RAIL ROAD HOUSE
Corner Front and Pine Street,
PHILIPSBURG, CENTRE CO. PA.
ROBERT LOYD, Prop't.
The best of Liquors and Segars constantly on hand. The table is well supplied with the best the market affords. v6n25-1y

MERCHANTS HOTEL,
CUMMINGS & MAUGLE,
FOURTH ST.
A FEW DOORS ABOVE MARKET,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
The accomodations at the "Merchants" are first class and prices moderate. 6-9-tf

Shaving Saloons.

M. S. GRAHAM, Fashionable Barber, in Basement of the Conrad House Bellefonte Pa. The best of Razors, sharp and keen, always on hand. He guarantees a SHAVE without either pulling or pain. Perfumery Hair Oil Hair Restoratives, &c., constantly on hand. WARM AND COLD BATHS. 5-1-tf

WM. MILLS,
FASHIONABLE BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER.
Pleasant rooms and experienced workmen, Felty's new building, High Street, Bellefonte, Pa 5-29-1y

Agents wanted **$50 to $200 PER MONTH**
—A New, Clear and Concise—
UNIVERSAL HISTORY,
Commencing with the earliest periods, closing March, 1877. 3 volumes of the World's great, Grand History in one. ANCIENT, MIDDLE AGES, and MODERN, including history of Centennial Exhibition, inauguration of President Hayes, and Turkish Difficulties. A book of thrilling interest and universal need. Sells faster than any other. Beautiful illustrations, low prices, quick sales, extra terms, circulars free. Address J. C. McCURDY & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.; Cincinnati, O.; Chicago, Ill.; St. Louis, Mo. 27 13t

$777 is not easily earned in these times, but it can be made in three months by any one of either sex, in any part of the country, who is willing to work steadily at the employment which we furnish. $66 dollars per week in your own town. You need not be away from home over night. You can give your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. It costs nothing to try the business. Terms and $5 Outfit free. Address at once, H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine. 9-8-1y

PAINTERS.
DOAK & LONBERGER,
Painters, Paper Hangers and Kalsominers, will attend promptly to all orders in their line of business, addressed to them by mail or left at the REPUBLICAN office. 9 28 1y

W. L. FOULK, Agent Pennsylvania, Ohio & Western Press Association, is hereby appointed the sole and only authorized agent for THE BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN, for Pittsburgh, Allegheny and vicinity—this to hold good for six months, or further extended.
Bellefonte, April 16, 1877.

PATENTS

F. A. Lehmann, Solicitor of Patents, Washington, D. C. No Patent No Pay. Send for Circular. 9 16 1y

EMPLOYMENT WANTED.—William Holaugh offers his services as a laborer. Is willing to work at anything on the farm, make garden, stone or rail fence, chop rails or wood or anything else. Give him a call. 15-tf

SEND 25c to GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., New York, for Pamphlet of 100 pages, containing lists of 3000 newspapers, and estimate showing cost of advertising. 4totf

Drugs and Medicines.

Drugs, Drugs, Drugs.

S. T. Shugert, having purchased the Drug Store, on Allegheny street, Bellefonte, next door to the Hardware Store of Hicks & Bro., has stocked and filled it out with all the most popular

Drugs & Medicines,
Chemicals,
Perfumery,
Soaps, Combs,
Brushes,
Trusses,
Supporters,
Braces,
Fancy and Toilet Articles, Etc.

Patent Medicines, Alcohol, pure Wines and Liquors for medical purposes only.

PHYSICIAN'S PRESCRIPTIONS

carefully compounded and orders answered with care and dispatch. Farmers and Physicians from the country will find our stock of Medicines complete, warranted genuine and of the best quality.

This store will remain under the direction of the accomplished druggist and pharmacist heretofore connected with it, Mr. H. M. Herrington, and we respectfully solicit the custom of our friends and the old patrons of the store.
16-1y S. T. SHUGERT.

Car Works.

CHANGED HANDS.

McCLELLAN & SPEER,

Successors to Bellefonte Car Manufact'ng Co'y having leased the work of the company are prepared to furnish

Sash,
Doors,
Sidings;
Flooring.
Mouldings,
Scroll Work,
Stains,
Building Material,

Cottage Bedsteads, and all kinds of frame work. The

MACHINE SHOPS

are the most complete of any in the State, and they will make a speciaity of furnishing repairs for Threshing Machines, Reapers, Engines, &c., and having in operation the most approved Forging Hammers, Bolt Headers, Cutters and Net Tape, they can supply

Heavy Forgings,

Bolts, Nets, &c., at reduced prices. The

FOUNDRY DEPARTMENT

will be kept fully stocked with wagon spindles, and stove grates. New castings of all kinds.
McCLELLAN & SPEER,
8-13-1y Bellefonte, Pa.

Lumber.

PINE and HEMLOCK

LUMBER

For Sale at

Reduced Rates

At the Yards of the

BELLEFONTE & SNOW SHOE RAILROAD CO.,

At Bellefonte & Milesburg.

DANIEL RHOADS,
19 tf General Superintendent.

Cheap Guns for the People

Double Shot Guns, from $7 to $50. Breech Loading Shot Guns, from $25 to $150. Single Shot Guns, all kinds, $5 to $25. Rifles, Muzzle and Breech Loading, Single and Repeating, 7, 16 and 34 shooters. Revolvers, 5, 6 and 7 shooters, $2.50 to $20.

Goods sent by express C. O. D., with privilege to examine. Price list free. Address, GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS, Pittsburgh, Pa. tf

Parlor Organ.

Alleger, Bowlby & Co's

STAR

PARLOR ORGAN

Surpasses in Tone and Power any Reed Organ heretofore manufactured in this country. It has been tested by many competent judges and

Gives Universal Satisfaction.

By a skillful use of the stops, and of the patent knee swell, the music is adapted to the human voice, ranging from the softest flute-like note to a volume of sound

Unsurpassed by any Instrument.

The proprietors have noted carefully for many years the imperfections and needs of the reed instruments, and direct their practical experience to the correction of such imperfections and their experiments have resulted in the production of a quality of tone which assimilates so closely to the

PIPE ORGAN QUALITY

That it is difficult to distinguish between the two. This instrument has all

The Latest Improvements

And every organ is fully warranted. Large Polish, Black Walnut Paneled Cases that

WILL NOT CRACK OR WARP.

And forms in addition to a splendid instrument of music,

A Beautiful Piece of Furniture

This organ needs only to be seen to be appreciated, and is sold at extremely

LOW PRICES

For cash. Second-hand instruments taken in Exchange.

Agents Wanted

Male or female) in every county in the United States and Canada. A liberal discount made to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, etc., where there is no agent for the Star Organ. Illustrated catalogue and price list free. Correspondence solicited. Address the manufacturers,

ALLEGER, BOWLBY & CO.
WASHINGTON, N. J.,

H. W. ALLEGER, C. P. BOWLBY, T. B. McMURTRIE, EDWARD PLOTTS,

—OR—

J. CALVIN WEAVER,
AGENT,
8-30-1y *BELLEFONTE, PA.*

New Advertisements.

Beaver College
AND MUSICAL INSTITUTE.

Beautifully and healthfully located at Beaver, Pa., on the Ohio River, 28 miles from Pittsburgh.

Opens September 11th.

ENGLISH, CLASSICAL & MUSIC COURSE. INSTRUCTION SCIENTIFIC AND THOROUGH. PRICES REDUCED. Send for Catalogue to the President,
30 1m REV. R. T. TAYLOR.

Lands For Sale.

960,000 ACRES IN *Southwest Missouri.*

First-class Stock farms, excellent Agricultural Lands, and the best Tobacco region in the West. Short Winters, no grasshoppers, orderly society, good markets and a healthy country Low Prices! Long Credit!

Free transportation from St. Louis to the lands furnished purchasers. For further information, address

A. L. DEANE,
Land Commissioner St. Louis and San Francisco Ry. Co., N. W. corner Fifth and Walnut Streets, St. Louis, Mo. 31

INSURANCE.

Insurance effected on all kinds of Properties, in Companies of undoubted strength and security, at standard rates.

INSURE AGAINST LOSS AND DAMAGE BY FIRE AND LIGHTNING.

9-9-1y GEORGE L. POTTER,
(Furst's Building.) High St., Bellefonte.

To the Working Class.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time, or for their spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50 cents to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business we make this unparalleled offer: To such as are not well satisfied we will send one dollar to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, samples worth several dollars to commence work on, and a copy of Home and Fireside, one of the largest and best Illustrated Publications, all sent free by mail. Reader, you want permanent, profitable work, address GEORGE STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine. 9-5-1y

T. D. KELLOGG,
General Advertising Agent,
5 Beekman St., New York.
v8n26 1y

WILLIAM H. SHOPE,
CABINET-MAKER AND HOUSE BUILDER
Those desiring a first-class workman are requested to give him a call. 8-16-1y

A MAN OF A THOUSAND.

Having discovered, in a manner which might be considered almost providential, a positive cure for Consumption and all lung complaints I fell it my duty to make it known in a practical manner by furnishing a sample bottle, free of charge, to all sufferers, my only hope of remuneration being that the medicine will perform all I claim for it. The ingredients are of the choicest herbal products and perfectly safe; will be sent FREE TO ALL. Address at once DR. O. PHELPS BROWN, 21 Grand street Jersey City, N. J.; or may be had of C. H. Ray & Bro., Druggists, Milesburg, Pa. 9-11-1y

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

BY EDWARD T. TUTEN.

Lodge Directory.

Bellefonte Council, No. 270, O. U. A. M. meets every Tuesday evening, at 7 o'clock, in Bush's Arcade.

Bellefonte Lodge, No. 190, K. of P., meets every Friday evening, at their hall, in Meek's Building, opposite the Bush House.

Centre Lodge, No. 153, I. O. O. F., meets every Thursday evening, at the Odd Fellow's hall. Degree meetings first Saturday of each month.

Bellefonte Encampment, No. 72, I. O. O. F., meets at the Odd Fellow's hall on the second and fourth Mondays of every month.

Bellefonte Lodge, No. 268, F & A. M., meets on Tuesday evening, at 7 o'clock, on or before each full moon, in Masonic Lodge, Bush's Arcade.

The Centennial Temperance Club, of the U. S., meets every Monday evening in Bush's Arcade.

Pennsvalley Lodge, No. 275, I. O. O. F., meets every Saturday evening at Pine Grove Mills.

Lick Run Lodge, No. 311, I. O. O. F., meets every Saturday evening at Howard.

Centre Hall Lodge, No. 895, I. O. O. F., meets every Saturday evening in the Odd Fellow's Hall.

The Milesburg Centennial Temperance Club, meets every Friday evening.

Millheim Council, No. 309, O. U. A. M., meets every Saturday at 7 o'clock P. M., in their Council Room, Wilt's building.

Bellefonte Chapter, 241, R. A. M., meets on Thursday night preceding the second Friday of each month, in Masonic Lodge.

Constans Commandery, No. 33, K. T., meets the second Friday evening of each month, in Masonic Lodge.

Bellefonte and County.

——Insure in reliable companies—Go to J. A. Rankin & Son, office N. W. of Court House.

——Farmers, don't buy worthless water pipes only to take up again. Buy the reliable Ardenheim pipe.

——Before going West go to J. A. Rankin & Son and procure an accident ticket. $3,000 for 25 cents per day.

——The members of the Logan Fire Company are requested to have their accoutrements in trim for Friday next. Grand parade at County Fair.

——Mrs. Jacob Harpster, of Centre Hall, raised fifty-one potatoes from the seed of one, which was brought from Kansas, last fall, by Lewis Kurtz.

——The bid by the Centre Hall Band being the lowest received, has been accepted, and that band will be present during the whole of the Fair. Other bands are also expected to be present part of the time.

——The Court House Ring, of Bellefonte, is now supplied with a full-fledged veterinary surgeon, who is one of the most successful horse doctors extant. Apply at the Court House from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

——Cal Harper, who attended the entertainment at Milesburg, last Thursday evening, foot-back, kindly refused to ride with a certain Bellefonter for fear the horse should be suddenly seized with the "colic" and expire.

——The M. E. Church, of Pleasant Gap, will hold a pic-nic on next Saturday, Sept., 29th, to which all are invited. Several able speakers will be in attendance, and the Centre Hall Band will furnish music for the occasion. A good time may be expected.

——Last monday morning, about four o'clock, a party consisting of Rev. Mr. Hewitt, Messrs Valentine, McCollum, McMinn and Kurtz, left the Bush House and walked to "McCoys Farm" for the purpose of witnessing the sunrise from the lookout there erected. These gentlemen report the sights as one of magnificent grandeur, and well worth the trip to see.

——Charles Smith, Jr., and George Downing, both experienced, capable men, have been engaged to take charge of the Hotel on the Fair grounds at the coming Fair. With an eye to business, and a desire to do all things on the square, they have decided to charge only 40cts a meal. This is bringing the price down to suit the times. They should be well patronized.

——Sechler & Co. keep the largest stock of groceries of any firm in Centre county. Best assortment, finest goods, lowest prices. The richest cheese ever offered in the market. The best roasted coffee and finest flavor of all. New Orleans molasses, genuine new crop. The finest dollar teas in the State—green, black and Japan. The best brands of canned fruits in the market. Sugars, coffees, syrups, rice, hominy, dried fruits and foreign fruits at lowest price. The finest sugar-cured hams, dried beef, and breakfast bacon. Every piece guaranteed. Our motto is Best and Cheapest. Sechler & Co., Grocers, Bush House block, Bellefonte.

GRAPES.—This luscious fruit is represented as being unusually abundant this year, and of a very superior quality. The culture of the grape has attracted the attention of many of our citizens for years past, and their well-arranged vines are now bearing a rich reward of their labors, and fairly groaning beneath their weight of the luscious fruit. A considerable amount of most excellent wine is yearly manufactured from the grape by many of our citizens, which is represented by competent judges in such matters to be far superior in every respect to the imported wines, so much praised. This fruit is very healthy and much sought after, and eaten with avidity by nearly everybody.

——We hear from many sources that a great many of the people on the Pennsvalley side of the mountain contemplate giving our Fair the slip, and attend the fair at Lewisburg, which will be held on the same days. This will be a great mistake, for the managers of our Fair this year are making greater efforts than ever before to make one of the most gorgeous displays ever before witnessed in Centre county. There will be over two thousand entries, and the display of fine stock will be greater than ever, and whether Pennsvalley comes to our Fair or not, there will be an immense crowd. Signor Phillippi, the celebrated and venturesome aeronaut, will go up, not in a balloon, but on a trapeze bar attached to his great air ship, and when a mile high, will perform some of his blood-curdling feats, such as hanging by his toes to the bar, and many other things which it any one else in the world would undertake to do would be sure to fall. But Phillippi does not fall, not he, but sails gracefully along, seeming as much at ease and at home on a cross-bar as on *terra firma*. Aside from the fact that we shall have a fine and unsurpassed display, there are other considerations that should influence every Centre county man to attend his own Fair. We all have a local pride in projects and enterprises belonging at home, and the success of the Fair is a matter in which we all have an individual interest; if it fails, every farmer in the county, if he is a loyal Centre countian, will in a measure be disgraced thereby. It is our enterprise—that is, it is the enterprise of every Centre county farmer. It is his Fair, and if he goes to Lewisburg he only contributes to the success of a prodject which, whether it succeeds or fails, will reflect no credit upon him, and his own county will suffer by comparison. This year the officers are making every possible effort to make it a great success, and every farmer should second their efforts and take pride in its accomplishment. We hope the people of Pennsvalley will give this matter a second thought, and we are sure that they will conclude that their interests and duty lies in this direction.

——The entertainment of the Centre County Normal School, which took place at Milesburg last Thursday evening, in the Baptist church, was a grand success, the church being crowded to its utmost capacity. The isles were filled with people unable to get seats, and many were turned away, it being utterly impossible to gain admittance. The programme was admirably arranged, and fully calculated to entertain the large audience. As we were unable to be present during the entire evening, we cannot give a full report, but, judging from the complimentary remarks of those who were able to remain, it was a grand affair all through, and did justice to Professors Meyer and Gramley in their untiring and zealous efforts to produce an able and efficient corps of teachers for our public schools. The orations, essays, etc. were all well gotten up and gracefully delivered, and which won high encomiums for the participants. The music, under the direction of Prof. Gramley, was grand, and especially fine was the good-night medley sung at the close of the entertainment. A large delegation from this place was in attendance, who came away much pleased with their evening's enjoyment, and speak in the most flattering terms of the affair. Centre county has made rapid progress towards perfection in her educational institutions of late. The arduous efforts of Superintendent Meyer to produce a competent set of instructors for the young of our county have not been futile; but, to the contrary, we feel safe in saying that Centre county never had a better or more abler corps of pedagogues than at the present time.

——A very serious case of accidental shooting occurred a few miles from Farmers' Mills, on Wednesday, 12th instant. Two sons of Mr. Daniel Weaver had started out with a shot gun to shoot squirrels, and the percussion cap being small for the tube, the older boy attempted to get it down by pounding with a pocket knife, and while thus engaged, his brother, aged some 10 years, stepped in front of the muzzle just as a blow on the cap caused the discharge of the gun. The load completely shattered the boy's right arm above the elbow, and wounded him severely in the side. The arm was amputated below the shoulder by Drs. Van Valzah, Leitzell and Musser, and the unfortunate boy's life is despaired of.—*Reporter.*

——Mrs. William Horner and daughter were coming to town last Friday in a spring wagon, driving a blind horse. When they reached the gap, on the Lewistown pike, near the old toll gate, they passed a portion of the circus teams, one of which was being cleaned out. From some cause the horse became frightened—perhaps scented the wild animals—and the young woman was thrown out and hurt in the head, producing concussion of the brain. It is thought by Dr. Potter, who was called to attend her, that she may be pretty sick, although he does not consider her dangerously hurt.

——Over $50,000 in losses paid through the insurance agency of J. A. Rankin & Son, since the year 1871.

——The oldest insurance agency in Centre county, is that of J. A. Rankin & Son—Established in 1850.

——Those who voted on age last year should pay a State and county tax on or before the 5th of October next in order to secure a vote.

——Graham & Son are selling good, solid Red Sole Leather for 25 cents per pound; Kips and Upper at 60 cts. Now is the time to buy. 38 4t

——Here is a chance for Centre county farmers to make money. Dead potato bugs are sold as curiosities in London for $1.25 each. Even as late in the season as it is enough might be gathered in this county to pay the national debt.

——A cheerful spectacle which presents itself these mornings is that of a man with feet encased in old shoes split down at the heels, and an army blanket over his shoulders, skipping round behind the woodshed with a pan of coal ashes under his arm.

——Mr. Woolley, of this office, started last week for the coal pits of Snow Shoe for his health. His friends will no doubt be glad to learn that the smoke of the pits is having a very beneficial effect upon his lungs. We hope he may speedily get well and enjoy many years of health and prosperity.

TO PRESERVE GRAPES.—The French preserve grapes the year around by coating them with lime. The bunches are picked just before they are thoroughly ripe, and dipped in lime water of the consistency of cream. They are then hung up to remain. The lime coating keeps out air, and checks any tendency to decay. When wanted for the table, dip the clusters into warm water to remove the lime.

——A writer in the *Scientific American* comes out with the statement that the lark, instead of being the first of the feathered tribe to rise in the morning, does not crawl out until half-past five, and that no less than five other varieties of birds rise before him. This is a bad business for the lark, and will entirely ruin his heretofore unblemished reputation, which will fetch him down to a level with the common goose.

OYSTERS.—The following lines are written by one who has been there, and are true and reasonable, if not brilliant:

"Oh, a jolly old bird is the oyster fish,
Enclosed in his pearly rim,
A-thinking how many a delicate dish
John Anderson can make out of him.
Broiled or roast, served on toast,
Or raw on a dainty platter;
Escallop or stew, either he'll do,
Or fried in crumbs or batter."

Just go and see, at his temperance eating house, next door to this office.

——The new M. E. Church at Chestnut Grove, Snow Shoe circuit, was dedicated to the service of Almighty God on Sunday, Sept. 9th, Rev. W. W. Evans, of Altoona, preached in the morning and managed the finances which was most admirably done. Rev. J. B. Shaver, of Milesburg, preached in the evening. The sermons, the congregations, the church and the finances were all a complete success — everything was provided for.

J. EDWARDS,
Pastor Snow Shoe Circuit.

FROM THE COLLEGE.—The new building at the foot of the College drive, and opposite the hotel, has been completed. Prof. Howe, for whom it was intended, has taken possession of it, and is rapidly giving it a home like appearance by the improvements he is making on the grounds around it.

The arrangements for supplying the College building with water are in rapid progress, and, we are informed, will be completed in a short time. Certainly nothing can be more desirable than this; and the present indications show that the boring for water will not be nearly so difficult as was anticipated.

THE PLANTING SEASON.—The season for planting trees is rapidly approaching, and we would urge upon our readers to improve it liberally. There is nothing so cheap, so moderate in its demands upon the husbandman, and so rich in its rewards, as the cultivation of fruit trees, plants and vines. In many parts of our county the people have sadly neglected this important duty, and consequently the result is but very light yields of fruit, making us, in a great measure, dependent upon foreign markets for our supplies of fruit. Our climate is excellent—none better could be wished—for fruit, and our soil is splendidly adapted to fruit of every kind and would well repay the careful cultivation of the apple, peach, plum, strawberry and grape. The Bald Eagle Valley, and all along the sides of our steep mountains, the grape and other fruits might be very successfully cultivated. Indeed, no better place could be found, and that it would be very profitable no shrewd man can deny. Mr. William Fisher, of Unionville, has followed the fruit and tree raising business for years with remarkable success, and others would do well to follow his example. We hope our farmers will see to this matter at once, and enter into it with the proper spirit, and in a few years every farm in the county may be well stocked with choice, young and thriving fruit trees.

——For groceries of all kinds go to Sechler's.

——The following is the programme of the Fair and department of amusements of Centre county annual exhibition, to be held at Bellefonte, October 3d, 4th, and 5th, 1877:

TUESDAY.

The Fair Ground will be open on Tuesday, Oct. 2d, from 8 o'clock a. m., to 6 o'clock p. m., for receiving articles and making entries. The office at the entrance of the grounds will be open for the transaction of business therewith. ☞Hay and straw will be furnished for stock.

WEDNESDAY.

Articles for exhibition will be received and entries made on the ground from 6 o'clock a. m. to 12 o'clock m.

AFTERNOON—1 o'clock—WALKING RACE, BY MEN, one mile. Purse $5,00, First Premium $3,00, and second premium $2,00. Not less than three to enter.

1:30—FOOT RACE BY MEN. Distance, 200 yards. Purse $3.00. $2,00 to first and $1,00 to second. Not less than three to enter.

1:45—HURDLE RACE FOR BOYS Distance 200 yards. Purse $3,00. $1,00 to first, 75 cents to second, 50 cents to third, 25 cents a piece to the other three. Not less than six to enter.

2 o'clock—SACK RACE. Distance 200 feet. Purse $1,50. 75 cents to first, 50 cents to second, and 25 cents to third. Not less than three to enter.

2:30—WHEEL BARROW RACE. Distance 200 feet. Purse $5,00. $2,00 to first, $1,00 to second, 75 cents to third, 50 cents to fourth and 25 cents each to fifth and sixth. Not less than six to enter.

3 o'clock—VELOCIPEDE RACE for boys under 12 years. Distance one-third of a mile. Purse $4,00. $2,00 to first, $1,00 to second, 50 cents to third and fourth. Not less than five to enter.

THURSDAY.

FORENOON—10 o'clock—JUDGES will call at the President's office in the main building at this hour; where they will be furnished with books of entries, after which they will immediately enter upon their duties in accordance with printed instructions attached to said books. Their report MUST be handed to the Secretary at his office, on the grounds, not later than 3 o'clock, p. m. of this day.

10:15—THE JUDGES OF CLASSES one to eight, including classes 13 and 14, will enter upon their duties at 10:15 o'clock sharp and have the use of track in rotation until premiums shall have been decided upon.

AFTERNOON—1 o'clock—RIDING HORSES. Class nine will exhibit.

1:30—TROTTING—Class 10. Purse $30. Open to farm horses owned in the county six months or more. Best 2 in 3, in harness 1 mile heat, $15; second best $10; third best $5,00.

2 o'clock—Class 11, No. 2. Open to all horses in Centre county, 6 months, not specially kept for trotting or racing purposes. One mile heat, best 2 in 3. Purse $30. Best $15, second best $10; third best $5,00.

2:30—WALKING RACE—Class 12, No. 3. Purse $12. Open to all horses owned in the county (saddled), 1 heat ½ mile. First $5,00; second $4,00; third $3,00.

3 o'clock—BALLOON ASCENSION.

☞Should the weather prove inclement the ascension will be deferred until Friday.

FRIDAY.

FORENOON 10 O'CLOCK—WOOD-SAWING MATCH, ¼ cord each. Purse $2,25. First $1,00; second 75 cents, and third 50 cents. Four to enter.

10:30—CORN-HUSKING MATCH, 100 EARS each. First $2,00; second $1,50; third $1,00. Four to enter.

11:00—GRAND PARADE AND REVIEW of military and civic organizations, fire companies and College cadets from 11 o'clock to 12 m.

AFTERNOON—One o'clock—HORSE RACE. Slowest horse to be winner. Running best $4,00; trotting best $3,00; walking best $2,00. Not less than two to enter.

1:30—TROTTING RACE—One mile heat. Best two in three. Horse making time nearest to four minutes, $10; second best $5,00.

2:15—SINGLE HORSEBACK RIDING BY LADY—Best, Lady's saddle; second best, bridle; third best, $3,00; fourth best, $2,00; fifth best, $1,00.

2:30—SINGLE HORSEBACK RIDING BY GENTLEMEN—Best, gent's saddle; second, bridle; third, $3,00; fourth, $2,00; fifth $1,00.

2:45—HORSEBACK RIDING BY LADIES and GENTLEMEN IN COUPLES—Best, $5,00; second $4,00; third, $3,00; fourth, $2,00; fifth $1,00.

3:00—FANTASTIC PARADE—Best "fantastic" $5,00; second, $4,00; third, $3,00; fourth, $2,00; fifth, $1,00.

When judges are unable to decide as to who is entitled to a premium, a second contest shall be required.

Good meals furnished at all hours for 40 cents at the Boarding House on the grounds.

R. M. MAGEE, *Sec'y.* JOHN A. HUNTER, *President.*
J. L. SPANGLER, *Supt. Amusement Dep't.*

NOTE.—Excursion tickets will be sold to Bellefonte, on Bald Eagle Valley, Tyrone and Clearfield railroads and on Pennsylvania railroad, Altoona to Huntingdon both inclusive, and Hollidaysburg Branch, October 2, 3, 4 and 5, good to return until October 6, inclusive.

CENTRE COUNTY FAIR.—It was not my intention to exhibit anything this fall, but on giving the matter due consideration, and believing it to be the duty of every business man to contribute something towards making our County Fair a grand success, and as it also affords an opportunity to the public to judge the merit of the goods I offer, I therefore cordially invite all competitors to bring forward their goods; and I also *challenge* those gentlemen not confined to any branch of business, and who know nothing about the goods I offer, and who have falsely asserted and represented that they sell boots and shoes equal to those sold in "legitimate boot and shoe stores" in Bellefonte, to produce their goods, as I propose to do, before the people of Centre county, and allow the judges to determine the truth of the matter.

JOHN POWERS.

——Isaac Miller keeps a hotel on Bishop street, and another Isaac Miller drives a grocery wagon for Valentines & Co. Isaac Miller, who keeps the hotel, also keeps a bear as a pet, chained to a post on his premises. A little son of the Isaac Miller who works for Valentines & Co. was at the hotel. The boy is about twelve years old, and to all boys of that age, a bear is a great curiosity. Some person told the little fellow that the bear was harmless, and that he could pat it on the head, which he attempted to do, when the animal attacked him, severely lacerating his flesh on the head, shoulders, side and legs. Mr. Baum, who, fortunately, happened to be near by, rescued the boy, or no doubt the bear would have killed him. Drs. Potter and Dobbins were called to dress the wounds, who report the lad not dangerously hurt.

——A careful survey of the starry firmament on these pleasant evenings well repays the time and the effort. From the very infancy of our race, the heavenly bodies have been invested with a peculiar interest, and the Eastern poets drew much of their inspiration from a contemplation of the stars. The Chaldead shepherds, without the aid of science and with the naked eye, mapped out the heavens and gave names to and described the motions of nearly all the fixed stars. But since the discovery of the telescope by Galileo, immense progress has been made in astronomical knowledge and new discoveries are made every year. It is not often that four of the great planets can be seen in the same evening, but such is the case now, for Mars, Saturn, Jupiter and Venus will be the evening stars during the entire month. Mars can be seen in the eastern sky quite early and is easily recognizable by its brilliancy and fiery color. A peculiar interest attaches to this star since the recent discovery of his attending moons and all the telescopes of the world are now interviewing him. Mars is the fourth planet in order from the sun, and the next beyond the earth, and has a diameter of 4100 miles, or a little more than half that of the earth. In mythology Mars is called the son of Jupiter and Juno, and the god of war. Saturn will also be recognized by his brilliancy and by his rings which can only be seen by the aid of a glass. Saturn in mythology was one of the oldest deities, the son of Cœlus and Terra (Heaven and Earth) and the father of Jupiter. This latter planet is decreasing somewhat in brilliancy, but still shines in the south-west until about eleven o'clock, when it sinks below the horizon. Venus, bright and beautiful, may be seen in the west for an hour after sunset, and will grow brighter and remain longer in sight as the season advances. This planet, when it appeared as morning star, was called by the ancients Lucifer (Light-bearer), and when an evening star, Hesperus. In Roman mythology it was called the goddess of love, or Love deified. As a planet Venus is reckoned the second in order from the sun, and has a diameter of 7,000 miles.

"JACK LANTERNS."—In our perambulations about town we notice that the juveniles have already inaugurated the season of "Jack Lanterns." These luminous playthings are made from the rind of a pumpkin which has been hollowed out for the purpose, and ornamented with grotesque figures cut into the rind so as to reflect the light of a candle placed inside, and present a most striking appearance when illuminated. Some we observed were embellished with very artistic designs, in the shape of stars, shields, flags, eagles, etc., and appeared to be much prized by their youthful owners. The Chinese are celebrated for their "Feast of Lanterns," but we doubt very much whether the "Celestials" can rival Young America in this particular respect. The effect produced on a dark night by these "jack lanterns" is really beautiful and attractive, large numbers of them being frequently suspended in festoons from the shade trees along the sidewalks, and the soft, subdued light reflected among the foliage presents a spectacle at once unique and fairy-like.

HOW IT IS DONE.—The first object in life with the American people is to "get rich;" the second, how to regain good health. The first can be obtained by energy, honesty and saving; the second, (good health) by using GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER. Should you be a despondent sufferer from any of the effects of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Indigestion, &c., such as Sick Headache, Palpitation of the Heart, Sour Stomach, Habitual Costiveness, Dizziness of the Head, Nervous Prostration, Low Spirits, &c., you need not suffer another day. Two doses of AUGUST FLOWER will relieve you at once. Sample Bottles 10 cents. Regular size 75 cents. Positively sold by all first class Druggists in the U. S. 36-eow-1f

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.—Justice Miller has just announced a decision in the Supreme Court of the United States, to the effect that property settled by a merchant upon his wife, during a period of prosperity and while he is not involved in debt, is liable to be seized for the benefit of his creditors, if he subsequently goes into bankruptcy—provided that the original purchase be made by money diverted from his trade. The opinion was delivered by Justice Miller, July 28, and will have an important bearing upon proceedings in bankruptcy. Property not taken from a man's business may be vested in his wife and held by her, free from liability on account of the husband's future debts.

COTSWOLD SHEEP.—I have some good buck lambs for sale, the sire of which I imported from Canada at a cost of about $60. Some of the lambs may be shown at the approaching county Fair. Price from $8 to $10. William P. Fisher, Unionville, Fleming P. O., Pa. 37 3t

——James Welch will have a stand at the Fair, and will sell all goods that are sold at his store on Allegheny street, and as cheap. See his advertisement in another column.

——Go to Sechler's for groceries.

NOTICE.—SUSSMAN SELLS THE BEST first-class Red Sole Leather for 25 cts.; Oak for 35 cts. Finest French kip, calf, lining, of which he has a fine stock. Give him a call. v9 n36 tf

EDITOR'S TABLE.

Wide Awake for October, 1877.

The loveliest children's picture of the year graces *Wide Awake* for October, "The Shaving-Curls," drawn by Mary A. Lathbury, illustrating the charming opening poem by Mrs. Clara Doty Bates. Following, is a spirited sketch of Colorado life, "Mark at Lake Ranche," by Mrs. Jewett Telford. "Child Marian" has further droll adventures at Vienna; while in "Solomon's Seal," Sophie May's serial, Emily, Delight and Dora completely discomfort the young man who don't know his own mind. Blanche Willis Howard, the author of "One Summer," tells a story of "Charley in Paris;" There is another of those inimitable "Flossy and Bossy Stories;" Prof. Brooks has a very interesting paper concerning "Flying Squirrels;" and there are illustrated poems by Celia Thaxter, Mrs. Mary B. Dodge, Mary D. Brine, Ella Farman and others, among them the "Tenth Adventure of Miltiades Peterkin Paul."

Of course the "star" article of the number, in the estimation of the grown Wide Awakes at least, is the "Poet's Homes" paper, about Harriet Prescott Spofford. It is written by Charles H. Woodman, a neighbor of Mrs. Spofford's, and illustrated by five charming drawings by Miss L. B. Humphrey.

The number has its full complement of "Large Print" letters from the children, "Tangled Knots" and "Music."

Only $2.60 per annum. Ella Farman, editor. D. LOTHROP & Co., publishers, Boston, Mass.

Literary Items.

D. LOTHROP & Co., issue a choice gift-book, "Poems for Our Darlings." It is a large, illustrated quarto, and contains poems by Celia Thaxter, Elizabeth Stuart Pheips, Ella Farman, Edgar Fawcett, Mrs. S. M. B. Piatt, and others.

Among the early Holiday Books issued by D. Lothrop & Co., are "Vacation Stories for Girls," and "Vacation Stories for Boys," both by popular American authors.

A delightful book for boys is "The Voyage of the Steadfast," by W. H. G. Kingston; issued by D. Lothrop & Co., Boston.

D. LOTHROP & Co. issue, in the "Golden Treasury Series, six very choice volumes, *namely*, "The Golden Treasury," by Francis Turner Palgrave; "The Book of Praise;" Miss Yonge's "Book of Golden Deeds;" Wm. Allingham's "Ballad Book;" "He Leadeth Me;" and Coventry Patmore's "Garland from the Poets."

"Pansy," (Mrs. G. R. Alden), publishers with D. Lothrop & Co., a new and richly illustrated Holiday Book, entitled, "Mother's Boys and Girls."

MARRIED.

TWEED—HARRIS—On the 20th inst., at the residence of W. T. Harris, Esq., in Walker township, by Rev. W. H. Diven, Mr. S. Russell Tweed, of Turbotville, Northu'd Co., and Miss M. Bella Harris, youngest daughter of W. T. Harris, Esq.

ORNDORF—COX—Near Pine Grove Mills, on the 20th inst., by A. J. Houtz, J. P., Jno. H. Orndorf and Miss Phoebe E. Cox.

DIED.

HOLTER—Near Howard, Sept. 8, Erastus J., son of A. L. and M. J. Holter, aged 3 years and 12 days.

BATHURST—At Mount Eagle, Sept. 10, Olive Blanche, daughter of W. L. and Ellen Bathurst, aged 1 year, 1 month and 21 days.

LONG—In Howard, Sept. 13th, Mrs. Margaret Long, aged 86 years and 29 days. She was for 53 years a worthy member of the M. E. church. Her end was peace.

GROVE—In Howard, Sept. 17th, Henry Grove, Sr., aged 68 years, 10 months and 13 days. He was for many years a worthy member of the M. E. church. A Christian in the best sense of that term. He died peacefully.

Announcement.

We are authorized to announce the name of CLEMENT DALE, Esq., as a candidate for District Attorney.

Bellefonte Markets.

BELLEFONTE, Sept. 26, 1877.

The fall season is quite at hand, and some of our merchants have already been East to buy goods, who report a busy season in the cities.

GRAIN.

We have very little information to report in the wheat market. The demand for flour is limited. The western millers have advantages in freight rates to points that would naturally take there supply from here if freight was charged accordingly to distance. The future prospect is bright for higher prices, and those who hold the longest will, in all probability, realize the most if they sell at the right time. We publish a very elaborate article on the wheat prospect on our agricultural page this week which is worth a careful reading.

CORN—The supply of corn is quite exhausted, and the demand for it is in excess of the supply.

RYE—In rye nothing doing.

OATS—Farmers are reluctant to sell at the market price; but the demand is limited to home consumption, and it is difficult to see higher prices for oats in the near future.

QUOTATIONS.

White Wheat per bushel	$1 35
Red wheat	1 35
Rye per bushel	60
Corn, cob	60
Corn, shelled	60
Oats	25
Clover seed	5 00
Flour, retail per barrel	7 50@8 00
Flour, wholesale	7.00

HAY AND STRAW.

Hay choice timothy per ton	$15 00
Hay Mixed per ton	12.00
Long rye straw, bundled per ton	10 00
Short straw per ton	6.00@8 00

PLASTER.

Cayuga, ground, per ton	9 00
Nova Scotia, ground, per ton	10 00

Provision Market.

Corrected Weekly by Valentines & Co.

Apples, dried, per pound	6
Cherries, dried, per pound	
Beans, per quart	10
Fresh Butter, per pound	25
Chickens, per piece	20
Cheese, per pound	18
Hams, per pound	15
Bacon	10
Lard, per pound	8
Eggs, per doz	15
Tallow, per pound	8
Potatoes, per bushel	30
Dried Beef	20
Wilson's Pressed Beef, per lb	25
Canned Tomatoes, per can	16
Lemons, per doz	40

Philadelphia Stock Market.

Quotations of WHITE, POWELL & Co., Bankers and Brokers, 42 South Third Street.

PHILADELPHIA September 22, 1877.

	BID.	ASKED.
U. S. 1881, c	110¾	110¾
" " " '65, J. and J	105¾	105¾
" " " '67, " "	107¾	107¾
" " " '68, " "	109¼	109¾
" 10-40 coupon	108¾	109
" Pacific 6's, cy	121	122
New 5's, Reg. 1881	107¼	107¾
" " c. 1881	107¾	107¾
" 4½ Reg. 1891	105¾	105¾
" " c. 1891	106¼	106¾
Gold	103	103¼
Silver	101¾	101¾
Pennsylvania	29	29¼
Reading	16¾	16¾
Philadelphia and Erie	10	10¼
Lehigh Navigation	19¾	19¾
" Valley	39¾	39¾
United R. R. of J	128½	128¾
Pittsburg, T. & Buffalo R.R	8¾	8¾
Northern Central	16¾	17
Central Transportation	30	30¾
Nesquehoning	43	44
North Pennsylvania	39	40
C. & A. Mortgage 6's '99	111	111¾